# REVIEW

OF THE

# AGRICULTURAL AND LAND REVENUE REPORTS

OF THE

# CENTRAL PROVINCES

FOR THE

## YEAR ending SEPTEMBER 30, 1885.

*Introductory Remark.*

For the first time since the abolition of the Agricultural Report in 1880, Deputy Commissioners have submitted information concerning the agricultural condition of their districts as well as the collection of the Government Land Revenue. The Agricultural report, as revived by Book Circular No. XXVI of 1884, was to have been drawn up separately from the Revenue Report and to have been submitted five months earlier than it, since the agricultural year, for which it was to be prepared, terminates on May 31st, instead of, like the year for which the Revenue Report is prepared, on September 30th. But there has been in many cases so much delay in the submission of the Agricultural report that the file was not complete till the Revenue report was due, and hence it has been decided to review them together. The Agricultural reports for future years will differ in some essential particulars from those now before the Chief Commissioner, and they will be collated in the Agricultural Department and submitted in a compiled form by the Director of Agriculture.

## CHAPTER I.

## The Agricultural Reports for the year ending May 31, 1885.

### PART I.—THE AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS OF THE YEAR.

*General.*

A large proportion of the statistics which are now under review represent the last of a series. Until within the last fifteen months the responsibility for supplying Government with the village statistics, which it requires, has lain with the malguzars. It is true that the statistics were in eleven out of the eighteen districts collected by the agency of village accountants or patwaris, but the status of these patwaris was expressly defined at the last Settlement as that of servants of the malguzars, and the patwaris were paid by the malguzars and were theoretically under their orders. In the remaining seven districts there was no special village statistical agency, and the malguzars had their annual returns written up as best they could. The system has certainly failed, though it may perhaps be said to have not had a fair trial, as there has been no systema-

tic attempt made to check the returns during the fifteen years which have elapsed since the last Settlement. But, whether from defects in the principle of the system or in its working, the result has been that the Administration of these Provinces has for several years past had at its disposal no statistical information of any value concerning the land or its rental.

During the year under review and the current year a new departure has been made, and the system under which village maps and records are maintained has been completely changed by the re-organisation of the patwari staff, and the alteration of the status of the patwaris to that of Government servants. The returns for the current year will be prepared by this new agency, but those dealt with in the reports under review have been collected under the old system. The picture which they give is, it is feared, one very far from correct, but it is submitted for what it is worth.

It should be noted that the statistics with which the Agricultural report is concerned relate to only a portion of the Provincial area. Of the 115,396 square miles included in the Central Provinces, 29,504 square miles are covered by Feudatory States, for which no statistical information is forthcoming, and 21,384 square miles are included in Zamindaris, or estates held by proprietors intermediate between the village headmen and Government, respecting the details of which the Administration has but little statistical information at present. From the remaining area (64,508 square miles) must be deducted the area under Government forest (19,811 square miles), and the balance (44,697 square miles) is the area held direct from Government, called the *khalsa*, to which alone the present returns relate. The returns therefore apply to only 39 per cent of the Provincial area, but the area to which they apply includes almost all the open and cultivated tracts in the Provinces.

It may be explained here that the seasons to which the reports refer are the kharif of 1884 and the rabi of 1884-85. The Revenue report refers to the same seasons, and the date for its preparation is fixed six months after the latter of the two in order to give a period of grace for the collection of the rabi revenue instalment.

*Rain-fall.*

2. The year was charcterised by an extraordinarily heavy rain-fall. The rains commenced throughout the Provinces in June with a fall which in the northern districts amounted to between 10 and 16 inches and in the Raipur district amounted to 20 inches, causing very heavy floods. The rain of July and August was heavy and continuous. In the northern and eastern districts rain fell during these months on two days out of three or even oftener than this, and even in Nimar—the driest district in the Provinces—four days out nine were wet ones. September showed no abatement, but at the close of that month the rain suddenly stopped, and except in Jabalpur, Chhindwara, Balaghat, Raipur and Bilaspur, the fall in October was very small. No rain fell during November, but clouds collected in the third week of December, and there was a fall which amounted to between one and a half and three inches in the southern and eastern districts, and to about half an inch over the rest of the Provinces. Cloudy weather continued in the north of the Provinces on into January, and there was rain in this tract amounting to about

an inch and a half. Showers fell during February in twelve districts, and in Mandla, Seoni, Betul, Chhindwara, Balaghat, Raipur and Bilaspur heavy falls were registered. During the three ensuing hot weather months showers fell at irregular intervals in most parts of the Provinces, and in some districts the hot weather rain-fall reached quite a large figure. In Jabalpur, for instance, over four and a half inches were registered.

The total rain-fall of the year exceeded the average in every district. The excess was greatest in Jabalpur (43 inches or 78 per cent in excess of the average), Raipur (42 inches or 85 per cent), and Balaghat (38 inches or 59 per cent). The excess was least in Nimar where it amounted to 5 inches.

The months of the year in which least rain fell were October and November, and this was unfortunate, inasmuch as the former of these is the month in which rain-fall is probably worth more than in any other month of the year.

*Character of the season.*

3. In all districts but Nimar and Chhindwara the year was a disastrous one for all kharif crops except rice. The heaviness and continuousness of the rain-fall impeded ploughing, washed the seed out of the ground, stunted and etiolated the young plants and rendered weeding impossible. The juari crop in most districts yielded from a 4* to a 6 anna crop, and the out-turn of cotton was exceedingly poor. In the Wardha district, in which the cotton crop is of great importance, the out-turn is estimated to have been only a 5-anna one. Rice, on the other hand, did exceedingly well. The principal rice producing districts are Jabalpur, Seoni, Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat, and the three included in the Chhattisgarh Division, and in all of these except Chanda the out-turn is estimated to have been up to if not over the average. The Chanda estimate is probably too low.

The season was fairly suited to the sugar-cane crop, though in places damage resulted from excess of moisture. The only districts in which sugar-cane cultivation is of much importance are Betul, Chhindwara, Chanda, Bhandara and Sambalpur. The out-turn is reported to have been equivalent to 10 annas in Betul, 9 annas in Chhindwara, and 7 annas in Chanda, but the last estimate is certinly too low. In Bhandara a 13-anna crop is reported, and in Sambalpur a 16-anna crop.

Except in the Chhattisgarh Division, the rabi harvest was only a moderately good one. The failure of the October rain permitted the ground to lose much of its moisture before sowing time arrived, and in some places the ground became too hard for ploughing, and large tracts were left unsown. The Deputy Commissioner of Narsinghpur estimates that one-fifth of the area ordinarily under rabi crops was allowed to remain uncropped for this reason. The cold weather rainfall was of course beneficial, but even this had its drawbacks in the rust which the prolonged damp weather in January and February caused in the northern districts.

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*Taking 12 annas to represent an average out-turn.

The wheat crop suffered more than any other from the absence of rain near sowing time, since it requires a fine tilth, and in many districts the ground was too hard to be broken up easily. In consequence the area under wheat decreased in some districts very greatly, and the outturn per acre in the large wheat-growing districts of Damoh, Narsinghpur, and Hoshangabad was only estimated at 7 annas. The shortness of the outturn in the northern districts was partly due to the effect of rust, which was induced by the damp weather in January and February. In the Wardha and Nagpur districts the produce was larger, but still much below the average, and the crop which was gathered in the Seoni district (whence a large portion of the wheat exports are drawn) was only two-thirds of an average. But in the Chhattisgarh districts of Raipur and Bilaspur the wheat crop was an excellent one. *Gram* succeeded much better than wheat, since it can make shift with less moisture and a less finely broken soil. The crop probably fell little, if anything, short of the average. *Linseed* promised well but yielded poorly. It is sown earlier than wheat and is less dependant upon October rain, and its prospects at one time looked excellent. But the crop is a precarious one, since, if cloudy weather occurs when the plants are in flower, the seed does not set properly, and the cold weather rains, which saved the wheat, spoilt the linseed. The outturn was below the average, running in most districts from 8 to 10 annas.

No injury worth mentioning was caused by locusts. Hail fell in the Mandla and Seoni districts, but the storms were very local and, though in some villages the crops were much injured, the loss in the production of the district was hardly appreciable.

*General Health.*

4. The health of the people during the year was better than usual. Fevers were much less prevalent than ordinarily, and small-pox, though it appeared in several districts, was not virulent. Cholera broke out in the Narsinghpur district at the Birman fair, but only 15 deaths occurred. In the Nimar district there was a severer outbreak during the hot weather of 1885, 612 cases occurring of which 328 proved fatal. There was also an outbreak of cholera in the Bilaspur district, attributed to the pilgrims who cross the district on their way to and from the temple of Jaggnath at Puri on the Orissa coast. Some isolated cases occurred in February and March, and in the hot weather the disease assumed an epidemic form and spread throughout the district. Cholera visited several other districts during the year but only in a sporadic form.

As illustrations of the relative healthiness of the year, it may be remembered that the death rate reported by the Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur was only 26·13 per mille against 30·43 per mille—the average of the preceding five years. The Deputy Commissioner of Raipur reports that the number of deaths in his district was 29,154 against 33,085 in the preceding year.

*Progress of Cultivation.*

5. In statement C (1) is shewn the total *Khalsa* area of each district (*i. e.* the area exclusive of Feudatory States, Zamindaris and Government Forests) classed according as it has been taken up, whether by malguzars or tenants, for purposes of cultivation or

Statements C (1) and C (2).

as it has as yet been allowed to remain village waste. Each of these headings has again been sub-divided into others. Under one of the sub-headings of the first heading are given details of the area actually under crop, and the area included under the second heading is classed according to the character of its surface,—according as, for instance, it is under low scrub jungle and grass and is available for cultivation, or consists of hill and rock, which could not be brought under the plough.

The statistics can by no means be implicitly relied upon. In very few cases had the total district area been correctly returned, and it was necessary to make many corrections before the details could be reconciled with the totals. The figures submitted from three district offices under certain of the heads were irreconcilable and have been omitted.

Taking first of all the area included in holdings, which, it will be observed, includes not only the area included in tenants' holdings but also the land taken up by malguzars for purposes of cultivation, it is noticeable that the proportion which was cropped within the year differs greatly in the case of different districts. In Chhindwara and Balaghat it is over 93 per cent., whereas in Chanda it is returned as only 44 per cent. Excluding Betul (in which the proportion is 68 per cent.) in the other districts it ranges from 72 per cent. (Damoh) to 83 per cent. (Seoni and Mandla). If these figures can be relied upon, the differences which they indicate are perhaps to be explained by the fact that in some districts a much larger amount of uncultivated ground is leased by tenants than in others. They must not be taken to imply that in some districts more land, usually under crop, was left unsown than in others.

A more useful comparison will be that of the area cropped within the year, with the total area (occupied and unoccupied) since it will indicate the extent of the margin which remains for the encroachment of the plough in different districts. The percentage of cropped to total area in each district is as follows :—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Saugor | ... 42 | Hoshangabad | ... 61 | Chanda | ... 36 |
| Damoh | ... 39 | Nimar | ... 40 | Bhandara | ... 61 |
| Jabalpur | ... 44 | Betul | ... 38 | Balaghat | ... 48 |
| Mandla | ... 23 | Chhindwara | ... 42 | Raipur | ... 54 |
| Seoni | ... 42 | Wardha | ... 61 | Bilaspur | ... 55 |
| Narsinghpur | ... 52 | Nagpur | ... 56 | Sambalpur | ... 23 |

The figure given for Sambalpur is probably very incorrect, as the cropped area in this district has been arrived at by estimate only and seems much below the mark.

It will be noticed that the most highly cultivated districts are Hoshangabad, Wardha and Bhandara, in which over 60 per cent. of the area is under the plough. If Sambalpur be omitted the least cultivated districts are Mandla and Chanda, in which out of every 100 acres held by the Malguzars, 77 and 64 respectively, are as yet untilled. This area is of course exclusive of that included in Government forests which cover an enormous proportion of the total area of both these districts.

These Provinces are in their Government and Zamindari forests so amply provided with grazing grounds for cattle that the reservation of pasturage in village lands is in many parts of comparatively small importance, and in most

districts cultivation could be extended much beyond its present limit. The only part of the Provinces in which the want of grazing grounds appears to be felt is Chhattisgarh, and the Deputy Commissioners of Raipur and Sambalpur both write strongly on the advisability of Government interfering to prevent further encroachment of the plough. It has on the other hand been suggested that the condition of cattle may be actually improved by the breaking up of their pasture grounds, which renders stall-feeding necessary with the result that cultivators keep fewer cattle and tend them better; that in many cases a piece of grass land would produce more cattle fodder if broken up, than if left for pasturage; and that the straw and chaff yielded by a wheat crop is in most cases a more abundant and wholesome supply of fodder than could be derived from keeping in pasturage the area on which it was grown. The question thus raised is a highly complex one involving much more than the purely agricultural considerations just referred to. It is scarcely a question to be discussed in an annual report, and any how the Officiating Chief Commissioner is not in a position to offer any opinion on it at this moment.

Statement C (2) shows the extent to which irrigation is practised in these Provinces. The only districts in which it takes at all an important part are Nimar, Betul and Chhindwara, where wells can be sunk with comparative ease, and the rice districts of Chanda, Bhandara, and the Chhattisgarh plain, where tanks are the principal source of water supply. The irrigated area in these districts is much understated; tanks are exceedingly numerous in them, and are largely utilized for irrigation, should the rains fail.

*Area under different crops.*

6. The character of the crops grown in different parts of the Provinces varies very greatly as might have been expected from the heterogenous tracts of which the Provinces are constituted. Thus, while in Sambalpur, at their eastern extremity, rice covers almost the whole of the cropped area and agricultural conditions are very similar to those of lower Bengal, in Wardha and Nimar, on the western border, hardly any rice is grown, and the agriculture is that of the Deccan table land.

The *Rice* crop reaches its greatest relative extent in the Balaghat district, where it covers 78 per cent of the area under crop. In the adjoining district of Bhandara it covers 60 per cent, in Raipur and Bilaspur 63 and 66 per cent, and in Sambalpur 73 per cent. The only other districts in which rice is of much importance are Chanda and Seoni in which its area amounts to 31 and 17 per cent respectively on the area under crop. It will be noticed from Statement D (1), that a peculiarity in the rice crop of Raipur and Bilaspur is, that it is all sown broadcast, and not transplanted. This is the most distinctive feature in the agriculture of Chhattisgarh.

*Juari* is of most importance in the hilly districts lying to the west of the Provinces, and in the districts of Wardha, Nagpur and Chanda. These are also the districts in which *cotton* is chiefly grown for export. The rain-fall in these Provinces is very much lighter on their western border than elsewhere, and it is in the western districts that juari and cotton are most profitably grown. Nagpur, lying east of Wardha, receives 5 inches more rain-fall than Wardha, and Bhandara lying east of Nagpur receives 8 inches more rain-fall than Nagpur. In consequence the area under cotton, which is 26 per cent on the area under crop in Wardha, is only 10 per cent in Nagpur, and in Bhandara no cotton whatever is grown.

*Wheat* covers the largest relative area in Hoshangabad and Saugor where the percentage of the area under this crop to the total area under crop is 64 and 60 respectively. In no other district is the percentage higher than 44, which is the figure for the Jabalpur, Seoni and Narsighpur districts. The area under wheat in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts is returned as only 1,62,471 acres, notwithstanding the fact that these districts annually export some 7 lakhs maunds of wheat.

*Linseed* attains its greatest importance in Wardha and Chanda, where it covers 21 and 18 per cent of the area under crop. In Nagpur the percentage is 16, in Raipur 11, and in Damoh 10.

*Sugar-cane* is not very extensively grown in any district of the Provinces except Sambalpur, many districts importing the whole, and most districts a very large portion of the sugar they use. The area under cane in Sambalpur has probably been much understated. The cane crop is valuable in the Betul and Chhindwara districts, in which it is grown with well irrigation, and in Chanda, Bhandara and Bilaspur, where it is watered from tanks.

The only districts in which double cropping is largely practised are Jabalpur, Chanda, Bhandara, Balaghat, Raipur and Bilaspur. These are the districts in which the rice crop is of greatest importance, and the double cropping which is practised in them, almost wholly consists in taking a rabi crop off a field which bore rice in the preceding kharif. The rabi crops most commonly thus grown are linseed, and the pulse called Lakhori or Tiura. Double cropping can only be practised on black soil, which is retentive of moisture, and for this reason it is rare in the Sambalpur district, where there is very little black soil.

*Experimental crop cuttings.*

7. The experimental harvestings which were made during the year mark a new departure in the Revenue Administration of the Provinces. Very few Revenue officers had any practical knowledge of the out-turn of the land, and the information which was from time to time submitted to the Chief Commissioner on this subject, was palpably incorrect. The out-turns per acre, which it has been the custom to print in the Annual Administration Report for some years past, would, if true, have long ago reduced the Province to bankruptcy, and the Deputy Commissioner of Raipur has lately shown that, if the rice crop of his district had been in reality what it was officially reported to have been, a large proportion of the population must have died of starvation,—and this too in a district notorious for plenty, and from which there has been for many years past a regular export of food grain of exceptionally large amount.

Statement E.

By Book Circular XVIII of 1884, Deputy Commissioners and their Assistants were requested to make each year a number of trial harvestings of various kinds of crop, and detailed instructions were given for the conduct of these harvestings. The experiments were to be of two classes,—one conducted on fields which had been selected and set aside as "permanent exemplars" (and which were to be harvested in this way every year;) and the other conducted on fields specially selected as of average quality by the officer making the experiment. The former class of experiments would, if feasible, have the advantage of showing the out-turn during a series of years *from particular plots of land*, and would it was hoped afford a basis for calculating the relative productiveness of different seasons.

The selection of fields as "permanent exemplars" was effected with considerable trouble during the year, over 500 fields being carefully chosen. The out-turns of a large proportion of these were measured by Government officers, but the results of the trial were far from satisfactory. The cultivators of the fields frequently showed great reluctance to the measuring of their out-turn, though every care was taken not to impede their harvesting, or to occasion them loss of any kind. In some cases they cut and removed a portion of the crop before the arrival of the Government officers with the object of making their crop seem smaller than it really was, and it has been reported that there are signs of these fields being purposely undercultivated. It was also very difficult to arrange for the deputation of officers to watch the cutting of so large a number of fields at the exact time when the cultivators commenced harvesting, and the measurement of the out-turns was often entrusted to subordinate officials, who could not be depended upon for this kind of work. The returns from many districts were exceedingly unsatisfactory, and the Chief Commissioner determined to discontinue altogether the making of this class of experiments, and confine experiments in future to the harvesting of specially selected fields.

In regard to the harvesting of specially selected fields, very unequal effect has been given to the Chief Commissioner's wishes by different Deputy Commissioners, as is shown below by the following analysis.

| District. | Total number of experiments made. | Number made by | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Deputy Commissioners in person. | Extra-Assistant Commissioners. | Other officials. | |
| Saugor ... | 30 | — | *12 | 18 | *Sayad Hasan Ali. |
| Damoh ... | 38 | 38 | — | — | |
| Jubbulpore ... | 20 | — | — | 20 | |
| Mandla ... | 10 | 10 | — | — | |
| Seoni ... | 8 | — | * 8 | — | *Mr. Grish Chander. |
| Narsinghpur ... | 25 | 4 | *21 | ... | *Mr. Gulam Mustafa, and Mr. Ganpat Rao Gokle. |
| Hoshangabad ... | 8 | — | * 7 | 1 | *Mr. Nobin Chandra, and Mr. Anderson. |
| Nimar ... | 50 | — | *50 | — | *Mr. Balal Kher, Mr. Madho Rao, and Mr. Greany. |
| Betul ... | 121 | — | — | 121 | |
| Chhindwara ... | 4 | — | * 4 | — | *Mr. Balwant Rao, and Mr. Ganpat Rao. |
| Wardha ... | 6 | — | * 6 | — | *Mr. Rangaya, Mr. Balkrishna Martand, and Mr. Dadaji Jewant. |
| Nagpur ... | 2 | 2 | — | — | |
| Chanda ... | 5 | 1 | * 4 | — | *Mr. Kesheo Sheoram, and Mr. Rai Debi Pershad. |
| Bhandara ... | — | — | — | — | |
| Balaghat ... | 5 | — | * 5 | — | *Mr. Bapu Rao Patwardhan. |
| Raipur ... | 9 | *6 | — | 3 | *Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussain, C. I. E., Settlement officer. |
| Bilaspur ... | 10 | — | 10 | ... | |
| Sambalpur ... | 8 | — | 8 | ... | |

Under the Chief Commissioner's instructions, these experiments were to be made by no officer below the grade of Extra-Assistant Commissioner, but these instructions were ignored by five Deputy Commissioners. The Deputy Commissioners of Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshangabad and Raipur permitted kanungos and Naib-Tahsildars as well as Tahsildars to make trial cuttings. The Deputy Commissioner of Betul went still lower and entrusted the making of many experiments to Patwaris, and the Mal Jamadars of the tahsil. Not one of the 121 experiments, which he reports, was made by himself or his Assistant, and the returns themselves are in many cases plainly incorrect. The majority of the trials made in this district must be condemned as altogether unreliable. The Deputy Commissioner of Bhandara neither made experiments himself, or had any made by his subordinates.

Only five Deputy Commissioners—those of the Damoh, Mandla, Narsinghpur, Nagpur and Chanda districts—took the trouble to make trial cuttings themselves, and the results reported by Colonel Hogg from Damoh, by Colonel Brooke from Mandla and by Mr. Tawney from Narsinghpur, are very complete and interesting. The Chief Commissioner is also indebted to Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussein, Settlement Officer of Raipur, for the making of some instructive experiments. Amongst the Extra Assistant Commissioners, Sayad Hasan Ali (Saugor,) Mr. Grish Chunder (Seoni,) Mr. Balal Kher, Mr. Greaney and Mr. Madho Rao (Nimar,) and Mr. Bapu Rao Patwardhan (Balaghat,) appear to have taken special pains to carry out the Chief Commissioner's wishes.

The results of these cuttings will be carefully tabulated, being classed according to the locality in which and the soil on which they were made. They will in time provide a body of facts from which it is hoped it will be possible to make at least some approximation to the out-turn of the land.

This much can be gained from the comparatively few experiments which have been made during the year under review, that the out-turn estimates which have hitherto been accepted are much below the mark. The general results of the trial harvestings of wheat, gram, linseed, cotton, juari and sugar-cane are shown in Statement E and may be roughly analysed as follows:—

| District. | Wheat. | | Gram. | | Linseed. | | Rice. | | Juari. | | Cotton. | | Sugar-cane. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of cuttings. | Average out-turn per acre. | No. of cuttings. | Average out-turn per acre. | No. of cuttings. | Average out-turn per acre. | No. of cuttings. | Average out-turn per acre. | No. of cuttings. | Average out-turn per acre. | No. of cuttings. | Average out-turn per acre (uncleaned.) | No. of cuttings. | Average out-turn (gurh.) |
| Saugor .. | 4 | 590 | 5 | 576 | 3 | 251 | 8 | 646 | 3 | 248 | 4 | 24 | 3 | 1,168 |
| Damoh .. | 28 | 433 | 3 | 279 | 2 | 208 | 1 | 1,362 | 3 | 672 | 1 | 61 | ... | ... |
| Jabalpur ... | 5 | 696 | 1 | 660 | 1 | 480 | 8 | 1,678 | 1 | 330 | 1 | 50 | 3 | 1,413 |
| Mandla ... | 3 | 548 | 2 | 553 | 2 | 115 | 3 | 1,597 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| Seoni .. | 2 | 748 | 2 | 660 | 2 | 271 | 1 | 2,040 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1,192 |
| Narsinghpur ... | 13 | 647 | 7 | 873 | 5 | 290 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hoshangabad .. | 4 | 382 | 1 | 870 | 1 | 370 | .. | ... | 1 | 420 | 1 | 53 | ... | ... |
| Nimar ... | 17 | 902 | 6 | 605 | 4 | 294 | ... | ... | 11 | 663 | 9 | 152 | 3 | 7,348 |
| Chhindwara ... | 1 | 514 | 1 | 440 | ... | ... | .. | ... | 1 | 240 | .. | ... | 1 | 3,160 |
| Wardha ... | 3 | 390 | .. | ... | 3 | 259 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nagpur ... | ... | ... | . | .. | ... | ... | 2 | 1,772 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .... | ... |
| Chanda ... | 1 | 690 | 1 | 237 | 1 | 385 | .. | ... | 1 | 690 | . | ... | 1 | 5,340 |
| Balaghat .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | .. | ... | 5 | 3,118 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Raipur ... | 5 | 1,048 | .. | ... | 2 | 260 | 2 | 1,070 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bilaspur ... | 3 | 562 | 4 | 384 | 2 | 86 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1,975 |
| Sambalpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 1,078 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 4,248 |

It is of course impossible to base any safe generalities on these figures. It may be remarked, however, that the out-turn of *wheat* is highest in the case of Nimar and Raipur, which were two of the three districts in which the out-turn was estimated as up to or over the average. Some of the wheat fields cut in Nimar were irrigated, and this of course raised the average yield, but the wheat crop of Raipur was exceptionally good and the out-turns reported may be taken as fairly representative. The *linseed* out-turns show a general agreement with the district annual estimates, except in a few cases. The out-turns of sugar and paddy are greatly in excess of current belief and the production of these crops has evidently been much underrated.

*Cattle disease.*

8. There were out-breaks of rinderpest in several parts of the Provinces, the most virulent one being in the Balaghat district where very great losses occurred from it. But the most striking event of the year was the extraordinary mortality of cattle in the Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur districts. Rinderpest claimed many victims in these districts, but the unprecedented mortality of the year was chiefly due to a disease concerning the character of which there seems to be some doubt, but which appears to have been pleuro-pneumonia. It commenced with the setting in of the monsoon. The cattle were attacked with violent diarrhœa together with an affection of the lungs and literally died in thousands. In some parts of the Raipur district one-third of the cattle are reported to have died and the loss of a quarter of the number commonly occurred. A good clue to the extent of the mortality is given by the statistics of the traffic in hides. The increase in the export of hides from the Chhattisgarh and Nagpur divisions during the year under report, as compared with that of the previous year, represents an excess mortality of about 1,31,000 head of cattle in the former, and of 13,000 head in the latter division.

There is no doubt whatever that the number of cattle in Chhattisgarh is much in excess of the requirements, but it is certain that this unprecedented mortality led to a considerable contraction in the cultivated area. The cattle in this tract are peculiarly liable to disease. Rice is the prevailing crop, and for some months in the year rice straw is the only available fodder. In consequence the cattle are of miserably small size and poor quality, and fall ready victims to the attack of any disease.

During the year three Hospital Assistants were employed in making investigations into the diseases which are most prevalent in these Provinces, the names by which they are known to the people, and the remedies locally used for them. Their enquiries extended over the Saugor, Jubbulpore, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Wardha, Nagpur, Chanda, Bhandara, Raipur, and Bilaspur districts, and they collected a mass of information which was placed at the disposal of Mr. W. D. Gunn, a Veterinary Surgeon, who has paid special attention to the subject of cattle disease, for the preparation of a report for the Province. Mr. Gunn wrote a practical report which has been distributed to all district officers and private persons who desired copies. A very brief pamphlet dealing with the symptoms and treatment of Rinderpest, Pleuro-pneumonia, Anthrax, and Foot and Mouth disease, which was also written by him, has been carefully translated into the vernacular and distributed throughout the Provinces, 24,000 Hindi and 11,000 Marathi copies having been given without payment to village headmen and Patwaris.

Cattle disease was also made the subject of careful enquiry by the Deputy Commissioner of Narsinghpur (Mr. Tawney) who has submitted some interesting information concerning it.

*Prices and Trade.*

9. The price of *wheat* fell very greatly during the year under report. This was no doubt partly due to the good crop of the preceding year, but its principal cause was the low range of prices in England. The prices of wheat in these Provinces are at the present time closely dependant on those ruling in London, as cultivators and middle men can always reckon on the competition of Bomby dealers for obtaining prices based on those ruling for export in Bombay.

The prices quoted in Statement F. are not believed to be quite accurate, as the system on which they were registered was very faulty, and the reforms which have recently been made did not come into force till just before the close of the year. But taken as they stand they show a decrease in the price of wheat, amounting to 20 per cent in Saugor, to 15 per cent in Jubbulpore, to 17 per cent in Hoshangabad, to 18 per cent in Nagpur, and to 36 per cent in Raipur. It is distinctly satisfactory to find that in the face of this decline in exchange value the Provinces could afford to maintain their export trade. The wheat exported during the year ending 31st March 1885, amounted to nearly 98 lakhs maunds (or to over a million and a half English quarters) against an export of 77 lakhs maunds in the year preceding. Notwithstanding the large fall in price the value of the wheat exports was only 5 per cent lower in the past year than it was in the one preceding it.

The effect of the shortness in the 1885 harvest is to be seen in the fact that on May 15th wheat was dearer in Jabalpur, Mandla, Seoni, Narsinghpur and Betul than it was on that date in the preceding year, although during the preceding months it had been so much cheaper than in 1883-84.

It is interesting to note the effect of good traffic communications on the price of wheat. For this purpose four pairs of districts may be selected, each pair including a district remote from the line of rail and the district on or comparatively near the line of rail to which its produce is carted.

| | Average price of wheat in seers per rupee. | Difference per cent.* |
|---|---|---|
| Damoh (66 miles from the railway) | 31·9 | 33 |
| Jabalpur (on the railway) | 23·9 | |
| Saugor (85 miles from the railway) | 29·1 | 43 |
| Narsinghpur (on the railway) | 20·3 | |
| Seoni (80 miles from the railway) | 26·5 | 8 |
| Nagpur (on the railway) | 24·5 | |
| Bilaspur (112 miles from the railway) | 51·4 | 46 |
| Raipur (42 miles ditto ditto) | 35·2 | |

Except in the case of Seoni, the differences in price shew a very close agreement and illustrate with great clearness the enormous advantages which result to agriculturists from the construction of a line of railway in their vicinity.

The price of *rice* was curiously enough rather lower than in the preceding year in the case of many districts, in which it is not produced in quantity, while in the Chhattisgarh tract, where its cultivation reaches its greatest impor-

tance, its price showed a considerable rise. For instance prices were lower in Saugor, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, and Nimar, in which very little rice is grown, whilst in Raipur and Sambalpur there was a rise of 13 per cent and in Bilaspur a rise of 7 per cent. In Bhandara and Balaghat, both great rice producing districts, prices maintained nearly the same average as in 1883-84. The rise of price in Chhattisgarh was certainly not due to a bad harvest, since the out-turn of 1884 was remarkably good. The Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur shows that the price of rice has risen in each of the last two years, having been 51 seers per rupee in 1882-83, 39 seers in 1883-84 and 31 seers in 1884-85. He writes that the boat traffic down the Mahanadi has "increased very much during the last few years and Sambalpur prices are now ruled entirely by those prevailing at Cuttack." The registration of boat traffic which is effected on the Mahanadi below Sambalpur shows that the rice exports of the past twelve months have amounted to 1,07,147 maunds, and the expansion of this traffic is a fact to be borne in mind in aligning the proposed railway between Puri and the Nagpur-Bengal line. The nearer the line passes to Sambalpur the more of this traffic may it expect to attract.

Gram was as a rule considerably cheaper and juar rather dearer than in the year preceding.

The total traffic transacted by railway during the year 1884-85 amounted in value to 6 crores and 83 lakhs rupees; the value of the exports was 3 crores and 96 lakhs rupees, or to more than six times the land revenue assessed on the Provinces. Compared with the traffic of the preceding year, the traffic of the year under review shows a decrease of 16 per cent in the imports and an increase of 9 per cent in the exports.

*Condition of the Cultivating classes.*

Statement G (1). G (2).

70. Statement G. professes to classify the area in occupation in each district according as it is held by the malguzars or by the different classes of tenants, but its figures are probably the least reliable of those quoted in this review. Many of the district returns are plainly and unaccountably wrong.

If the statistics could be trusted, it would be interesting to contrast the proportions of the occupied area which malguzars in different districts hold in their own hands. The statement indicates that (excluding Chanda, the figures for which are extraordinarily high) the proportion is highest in Hoshangabad where it amounts to 28 per cent, and lowest in Nimar and Betul where it amounts to 10 per cent only. The commonest proportion is from 16 to 20 per cent. But the figures are not sufficiently reliable to deserve detailed examination.

The generally prosperous condition of the tenantry of these Provinces was noticed in last year's review. A tolerably certain rain-fall, no scarcity of land and (in most districts) good railway communication, have undoubtedly combined to make the agricultural classes in these Provinces amongst the most prosperous, if not indeed the most prosperous, in India.

It is true that a large proportion of the tenants are in debt, but this must by no means be taken as an indication of poverty. Indebtedness to the village money lender is the ryot's normal condition. But there is a good deal of differ-

ence in the matter of indebtedness between one part of the Provinces and another, resulting from the extent to which middle men intervene between the cultivator and the Railway station. The Chhattisgarh tenant is, as a rule, free of debt : he grows his crop without advances, and carts (in many cases) his own produce to the Railway station. On the other hand the tenants in Seoni and Wardha grow their wheat and cotton on the advance (or "lagni") system. These districts are visited by middle men, under contract to supply Bombay firms, who buy from the cultivators the produce of fields as yet unsown, making part payment in advance on the cultivators agreeing to deliver a certain amount of produce at harvest time. In this way a large portion of the cotton crop of Wardha and of the wheat crop of Seoni is in some years sold before the seed is in the ground. This system of advances only affects crops which are of commercial importance and for which there is brisk competition, and it has often been remarked that the production of such crops is often by no means an unmixed good to the cultivating classes.

The Deputy Commissioner of Narsinghpur (Mr. Tawney) made during the year a careful enquiry into the circumstances of the tenantry on the large estates which are under the Court of Wards in that district. He found that out of 1,091 absolute occupancy and occupancy tenants, 601 were in debt and 490 out of debt. He attributes the indebtedness largely to the power of mortgage which a large number of the tenants enjoy and writes that "were it not for the fatal facility with which they can encumber their lands there can be no doubt that the cultivators of this district would have been in a very strong position by this time. As it is, no one can pass through an ordinary village without noting that their style of cultivation and their surroundings show their standard of living to be a fairly high one; and they are withal very independent as I suppose befits their 'country's pride.'

## Part II.—Village maps and records.

11. The year under review witnessed the first practical steps towards a measure of the greatest importance—the reorganization of the staff employed for the maintenance and correction of the village maps and records, on the accuracy of which almost the whole of our revenue administration ultimately depends.

The state of affairs from the date of the last settlement up to the year under review has already been briefly noted. The responsibility for the correct preparation of the annual village papers had been at the last settlement thrown on the shoulders of the malguzars in all eighteen districts of the Provinces, although in fourteen districts there had been a patwari staff for many years previously, in whose status this policy effected of course a radical change. In eleven districts the malguzars were obliged under the settlement agreement to employ patwaris for the preparation of their returns ; they were not allowed to employ any agency they pleased. Moreover in order to secure against ejectment, by the malguzars, patwaris who had rendered the settlement officer material assistance in his operations, the practice was followed of recording as having hereditary claims as against the malguzars, those patwaris in whose family the office had lain for any length of time. The result was that the patwari staff remained to all appearance much as it was before settlement, but that the patwaris were theoretically servants of the malguzars instead of being village or Government servants. The large number of them, who were recorded as 'hereditary," could not be ejected by the malguzar, but their circles and remu-

nerations had been on several occasions revised by the Government and they were fully aware of their liability to changes. The sources from which these patwaris derived their income varied a good deal in different districts and included rent free land and perquisites in cash and kind from both malguzars and tenants, as well as a definite cash payment from the malguzars. In three districts (Mandla, Raipur and Bilaspur) the patwâri staff was as a matter of fact kept under Government control, and paid from the treasury in graded salaries, instead of, as in the other districts, receiving the whole patwari cess contributed by the malguzars and tenants of their circles, whatever it might be.

In the remaining seven districts the malguzars were not obliged to maintain patwaris, although in five of them patwaris were in existence, who suffered of course great injury by the change. Most of them were at once ejected by the malguzars; and the annual papers were written up by kamdars or muharirs, often paid by contract, who as a rule never visited the villages about which they wrote.

The changes which have now been effected were in the case of many districts not completed and sanctioned till after the close of the year under report, but it will be convenient to notice very briefly the character and extent of the reforms which have been carried through up to date.

12. In the eleven districts in which patwaris were maintained under the settlement contract, the Chief Commissioner had authority under Section 144 of the Land Revenue Act to "fix the limits of their circles and the nature, mode and "amount of their remuneration." This would have warranted the making of a radical change in the existing system and the substitution of a definite patwari cess for the varied forms of remuneration in vogue. But it was considered best to maintain existing arrangements as far as possible. The incomes enjoyed by patwaris were in many districts very considerably in excess of what a cess would have allowed them, and a wholesale and extensive reduction of remuneration would have greatly unsettled the staff. The system of remuneration existing in each district was therefore left as it stood, with the exception that the cash payments made by malguzars were to be in future paid into the Government treasury, and to be distributed thence to the patwaris in such a manner as to remove all gross inequalities in remuneration. The circles have been recast so as to reduce all excessive areas, and as far as possible equalize the work of circles, and the remuneration has been readjusted so as to secure to each circle an income which will be sufficient to secure the services of a competent man. In some districts even this programme necessitated extensive alterations. Circles not unfrequently included villages lying at wide distances apart from each other, and there were in some districts extraordinary differences in circle areas, some including considerably less than 1,000 cultivated acres whilst others included over 10,000 acres. There were similar discrepancies in the remuneration. In the Hoshangabad district two patwaris derived over Rs. 1,500 a year from their circles, whilst the income of a large number of others was less than Rs. 80. Great discrepancies such as these have now been removed, and, though a number of patwaris have suffered a considerable diminution of income, the loss is nothing to what it would have been had the existing system been abolished and a patwari cess imposed. The reason why in some districts patwaris enjoyed such large profits was that their fees were calculated on rents or on cultivated areas, and had thus risen with the

progress of cultivation since settlement,—a progress which added to the patwaris' income in a ratio out of all proportion greater than that in which it added to their work.

13. Out of the seven districts in which no patwaris were maintained, in one (Sambalpur) the settlement had not been concluded and patwaris were appointed under the settlement contract. In the remaining six districts patwaris could only be generally appointed with the consent of the malguzars, since in their case action could only be taken under Section 145 of the Land Revenue Act and patwaris imposed for separate villages instead of for circles. There would have been no difficulty in proving the existing papers incorrect, and in thus obtaining a basis for action under this section, but it would have involved a long and troublesome enquiry, and great loss and harassment to the malguzars. The appointment of a patwari would have assumed the complexion of a punitive measure and to maintain a separate patwari for each village instead of for circles of villages would have in many cases ruined the malguzars.

It was therefore considered advisable to proceed if possible by the consent of the malguzars; to form circles, and to ask the malguzars to consent to provide funds for the maintenance of a patwari, if they were relieved of all future responsibility for the preparation of the village papers. The scheme was no doubt a difficult one to carry through and required tact and skill; but effect has been given to it with complete success in five out of the six districts. In the sixth district (Bhandara) the work is still unfinished, but it is expected to be brought to completion within the next two months. The only other part of the Province in which a patwari staff has not been organized up to date, is the Sironcha tahsil at the extreme south of the Chanda district, and the reforms will probably be extended to this tract before the close of the current year.

14. The reforms have given the Provinces a staff of 3,992 patwaris, including the number which will probably be appointed in the Bhandara district, distributed as follows:—

| District. | Total number of circles. | Cultivated area per circle. | | | Annual remuneration per circle. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Maximum. | Minimum. | Average. | Maximum. | Minimum. | Average. |
| | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Saugor ... | 420 | 3,874 | 1,058 | 2,105 | 150 | 89 | 97 |
| Damoh ... | 174 | 4,905 | 1,732 | 2,994 | 180 | 90 | 101 |
| Jabalpur ... | 398 | 4,592 | 792 | 2,571 | 200 | 100 | 117 |
| Mandla ... | 67 | 6,001 | 1,509 | 5,361 | 140 | 84 | 93 |
| Seoni ... | 128 | 5,482 | 3,169 | 4,890 | 200 | 100 | 117 |
| Narsinghpur ... | 277 | 4,880 | 511 | 2,237 | 393 | 84 | 108 |
| Hosbangabad ... | 435 | 5,313 | 521 | 2,135 | 767 | 84 | 179 |
| Nimar ... | 263 | 4,785 | 118 | 1,544 | 425 | 84 | 133 |
| Betul ... | 174 | 4,746 | 2,651 | 3,672 | 279 | 99 | 172 |
| Chhindwara ... | 146 | 5,048 | 3,380 | 4,233 | 100 | 84 | 92 |
| Wardha ... | 202 | 6,204 | 3,239 | 4,566 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| Nagpur ... | 259 | 5,667 | 1,450 | 4,726 | 186 | 121 | 154 |
| Chanda ... | 136 | 5,802 | 1,203 | 4,849 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Bhandara ... | 140 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Balaghat ... | 58 | 5,760 | 2,628 | 4,731 | 180 | 93 | 137 |
| Raipur ... | 850 | ... | ... | ... | 144 | 84 | 95 |
| Bilaspur ... | 215 | ... | ... | ... | 144 | 84 | 95 |
| Sambalpur ... | 150 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

It can easily be realized that these reforms were not carried through without a great deal of labour, and the Chief Commissioner is much indebted to the Officers entrusted with the work for the pains they bestowed upon it. The work of Colonel T. H. Brooke in Mandla, of Mr. Fawney in Narsinghpur, of Colonel Saurin Brooke and Mr. Balalkher in Nimar, of Mr. Fraser in Wardha, of Colonel Lugard and Mr. Bhog Chand in Nagpur, and of Mr. Gordon in Chanda, deserves special acknowledgment.

15. The organization of a Patwari staff would however have been incomplete without arrangements for the effective supervision of the patwaris. For this purpose the circles have been thrown into groups and an Inspector, on a monthly salary of Rs. 60, appointed to each circle. The full staff of Inspectors includes 108 posts and these have all been filled up. Full effect has been given to the orders of the Government of India, communicated when the appointment of these Inspectors was sanctioned, and no person has been appointed until he has undergone a thorough practical training in his duties. The course included a month in a survey class under a European professional Surveyor and *at least* six weeks on the staff of the Raipur settlement survey, during which the candidates worked as amins in both plotting and record writing and were not passed till they showed really good work. A further account of this training will be found in the note by the Director of Agriculture, appended to this Review, on the Survey and Settlement operations carried out last year in the Raipur district. A large number of the candidates were nominated by Deputy Commissioners, but a proportion of them were entertained by the Director of Agriculture on account of educational qualifications. It is satisfactory to learn that the Inspectors on the whole worked exceedingly well during their Settlement course and shewed in the majority of cases considerable aptitude for the work.

In order to prevent the Inspectors from wasting their time during the interval between their appointment and the completion of the patwari staff organization of their districts, they were directed to open survey classes for patwaris on reaching their districts and to give preliminary instruction to as many as possible during the hot weather and rains. The Chief Commissioner is glad to know that full effect has been given to these orders in at least seven districts, in which a very large number of patwaris have passed through the Inspectors' classes. The most satisfactory results are those obtained in the districts of the Nagpur Division owing to the Commissioner (Mr. Venning) having given the matter particular attention.

16. As the patwari staff has only just been appointed and entered upon its duties under the rules during the current season, no details can be given respecting the character of its work and the three statements (H. to J.) bearing upon this have been omitted.

## Part III.—Loans under the Land Improvement Loans' and Agriculturists Loans' Acts.

17. Rules under the Land Improvement Loans' Act have not yet received the sanction of Government, but those made under the Agriculturists Loans' Act were in force during the latter part of the year. The Chief Commissioner

regrets to see that, except in the Sambalpur district, little or no advantage has been taken of them, though a great loss of cattle in Chhattisgarh gave an occasion in which the making of loans by Government would have been of peculiar benefit to the people. The Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur (Mr. Goodridge,) advanced Rs. 2,859, the whole of the sum allotted to his district by the Commissioner, but this is a trifling sum compared to that which could have been advanced had funds been available. Altogether he received 1,908 applications for Rs. 39,446 or more than 13 times the amount at his disposal. Mr. Goodridge writes:—"I have no hesitation in saying that these loans "constituted a very great aid to a large number of cultivators who had suffered "from the exceptionally severe cattle disease of this and last year. A very much "larger sum would have been most thankfully received had it been available. "Towards the end of the year applicants became so numerous that notice had to "be given that the whole sum allotted had been disbursed The "loans were considered by the people as evidence of great liberality on the "part of Government. The ryots consider it no part of the duty of a good "landlord to assist them in time of distress. They are quite contented if "let alone and indeed consider themselves remarkably well treated if not "harassed by the imposition of cesses and miscellaneous exactions. Hence the "act of Government in coming forward and assisting many in obtaining the "means of carrying on their cultivation was appreciated as a real act of "liberality."

It is to be regretted that no loans were made in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts where the cultivators were in even more need of assistance than in Sambalpur. The Deputy Commissioner of Raipur appears to have trusted to his Tahsildars for obtaining information as to the loans which were required. When the Tahsildar's reports were received they were so imperfect that he found it necessary to return them, with the result that the year ended, and the grant at his disposal lapsed, before any practical steps were taken, although applications were submitted through the Tahsildars for no less than Rs. 3,00,000. The Deputy Commissioner of Bilaspur writes that not a single application for a loan was received, but this is certainly because no trouble had been taken to make the people aware of the intentions of Government.

Steps have been taken to ensure that a considerable amount of assistance will be given in these districts in deserving cases during the current year.

## General.

18. In concluding his review of the Agricultural Reports the Chief Commissioner is obliged to express his dissatisfaction with the way in which the statistical tables have been sent up. He is fully aware of the difficulty which Deputy Commissioners must have experienced in throwing into the new tabular forms statistics which had been collected on the old system, but he is unable to overlook the submission of statements containing gross and palpable inconsistencies. With a few exceptions the returns under review were full of such inconsistencies, which should have been detected and reconciled before the returns were submitted. For instance, the headings of Column 5 of Statement C. and of Column 2 of Statement G. are precisely the same, and the figures entered in these columns should of course have agreed. Yet the

agreement occurred in the returns from only one of the eighteen districts. The Chief Commissioner fears that Deputy Commissioners very commonly leave the preparation of Statements to their Head Clerks and concern themselves merely with the body of their reports. They should remember that though their comments upon the Statements will in many cases be valuable, the accuracy of the Statements themselves is the chief point to secure. The reports with few exceptions have evidently been prepared with much trouble and those submitted by the Deputy Commissioners of Narsinghpur, Nagpur, Raipur and Sambalpur are particularly careful and interesting. But the Chief Commissioner, in reviving the Agricultural Report, wishes to add as little as possible to the burden of writing which Deputy Commissioners have already upon them, and desires the submission of accurate information accompanied by brief remarks, not of elaborate essays. Many of the reports were protracted to a quite needless length.

# CHAPTER II.

## Revenue Administration Reports.

### SECTION 1.—*Demand and Collection (Statements I., II. and III.)*

1. The revenue demand for the year under review is contrasted below with that for 1883-84—

| | 1883-84. | 1884-85. | Difference. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | More. | Less. |
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Land Revenue on kistbandi ... | 61,43,475 8 0 | 61,57,685 12 0 | 14,210 4 0 | ..... |
| Land Revenue not on kistbandi ... | 92,858 3 0 | 80,480 9 0 | ..... | 12,377 10 0 |
| Miscellaneous ... | 19,087 1 0 | 22,323 11 0 | 3,236 10 0 | ..... |
| Total ... | 62,55,420 12 0 | 62,60,490 0 0 | 17,446 14 0 | 12,377 10 0 |

The demand shows therefore a *net* increase of Rs. 5,069-4-0.

The increase under the heading "Land Revenue on kistbandi" is principally due to the lapse or resumption of revenue free holdings and their inclusion on the roll as assessed to revenue. In the Nagpur district there was an increase of Rs. 5,776, and in the Chanda district an increase of Rs. 2,618 from this cause.

More than one-half of the decrease in land revenue not on the kistbandi is reported to be due to a change in the Mandla district. Under this heading are classed the rents which are paid by persons cultivating under a license in the Government forests. The licenses specify the area which may be cultivated by each person, but the lessees frequently plough up a good deal more than this area, when it has been the practice to assess the excess at double rates. Mr. J. W. Neill when Commissioner of Jabalpur, considered this practice needlessly harassing and directed that it should be discontinued except in cases where wilful encroachment was established. When the excess cultivation resulted simply from ignorance, it was to be charged for at the rates entered in the lease. The Deputy Commissioner ascribes the decrease in his receipts to this change of policy, but the Commissioner is not assured that the reason is a complete one and is making enquires into the matter.

The increase under the head "Miscellaneous" is partly due to a new source of income—that of fees for mutation of names in the Register of Proprietary rights—having been drawn upon during the year.

2. The total demand for the year was therefore Rs. 62,60,490, of which Rs. 62,59,357-13-0 was collected within the year, leaving a balance of only Rs. 1,132-3-0. Out of this balance, Rs. 102-14-0 has been remitted, and Rs. 932 is due on account of a single estate—that of Palkhera in the Bhandara district—

which is being taken over by the Court of Wards on account of the indebtedness of the proprietor. The balance uncollected amounted to only ·017 per cent. on the demand.

The demand on account of arrears from previous years was Rs. 1,486-15-0, of which Rs. 1,038-3-0 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs, 448-12-0. Out of this balance, Rs. 180-4-0 have been remitted,

Rs. 264-8-0 represent the remainder of an arrear balance in the Jabalpur district which is being regularly liquidated by instalments.

Rs. 4 are due from the Bhonsla estate, on account of a muafidar's holding in the Chhindwara district, and have not been paid up in spite of repeated reminders.

3. Although the kharif harvest was a very poor one, except in Nimar and in the rice-growing districts, and the rabi harvest was far from being a good one, except in Chhattisgarh, the demand was paid up with readiness by the generality of Malguzars.

The number of "Notices of Demand" issued was 1,914 against 1,958 in the preceding year. There was a marked decrease in the issues in the Jabalpur, Narbada and Nagpur Divisions, and the number would have been very much less than that of the preceding year had it not been for a very large increase in the number issued in the Raipur district, which amounted to 602 against 145 in the preceding year.

Thus nearly one-third of the total number of notices issued in the Provinces were issued in the Raipur district. This in no way implies any real difficulty in collection in Raipur, where both kharif and rabi harvests had been exceptionally plentiful, and moreover the date for payment of the rabi instalment had been postponed a month. The increase in the number of notices was due to the Deputy Commissioner having directed that a notice should always issue immediately an arrear accrued, being sent by post wherever possible. The Commissioner is doubtful as to the expediency of this, and thinks that if notices are issued as a matter of routine they will lose much of their effect. Apart from this, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is opposed to issuing *dastaks* as a matter of course the moment a default occurs. The issue of a notice is intended to be a punitive measure and not merely to call attention to the date for payment, which is perfectly well known to the Malguzars. Moreover notices are not at all suited to the case of habitual defaulters, who should realize that their unpunctuality renders them liable from the first to the severer forms of coercive process.

The fees which were levied on notices yielded a net surplus of Rs. 1,291-11-10 after payment of all extra expenses in service.

The number of defaulters summoned to the District or Tahsil head-quarters was 142 against 325 in the previous year. Attachment of personal property was ordered in 901, but carried out in only 64 cases. The attachment proceeded to sale in only 5 cases. No landed property was attached for arrears.

It may be added that the number of Malguzars on whom notices were served compared with the total number of Malguzars was 4 per cent in the Jabalpur division, 5 per cent in the Narbada division, 11 per cent in the Nagpur division and 14 per cent in the Chhattisgarh division.

4. During the year the date for payment of the second (or rabi) instalment of Land revenue in the Raipur and Bilaspur districts was postponed one month. The date formerly fixed was May 1st, which allowed too little time for the sale of the rabi produce from which the instalment is presumed to be paid. The dates as they now stand are :—

| | Kharif. | Rabi. |
|---|---|---|
| Jabalpur and Narbada Divisions ... | 1st February | 1st June |
| Nagpur Division ... ... | 10th February | 15th May |
| Chhattisgarh Division,—Raipur and Bilaspur | 1st March | 1st June |
| Sambalpur ... | 1st March | 1st May |

It is interesting to note what proportion of each instalment was paid up *before date* in different parts of the Province, as this affords some clue to the fitness of the dates which have been fixed. The point has been touched upon by some Deputy Commissioners and figures can be given for the eight under noted districts :—

| | Percentage of instalment paid before date. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Kharif. | Rabi. |
| Jabalpur .. ... | 80 | 20 |
| Seoni ... ... | 29 | 28 |
| Narsinghpur ... ... | 64 | 35 |
| Wardha ... ... | 96 | 81 |
| Nagpur ... ... | 74 | 46 |
| Bhandara ... ... | 59 | 4 |
| Raipur ... ... | 21 | 63 |
| Bilaspur ... ... | 27 | 66 |

It will be noticed that, except in the case of Seoni Raipur and Bilaspur, the proportion of the kharif instalment which is paid before date is much larger than that of the rabi instalment, and *prima facie* then there seems reason to suppose that the date fixed for the rabi instalment is felt by the people to be relatively earlier than that fixed for the kharif instalment. It is a significant fact that in Bhandara, while only 4 per cent of the rabi instalment was realized before May 15th, the percentage realized before June 1st,—the date in force in the Jabalpur and Narbada Divisions,—was 90. Further, the percentage of the rabi instalment prepaid in Raipur—63 in the year under review—was only 41 in the previous year when the date was one month earlier.

But the question is complicated by the fact that the ability of malguzars to pay depends primarily on their rental realizations from tenants, which are often both in date and amount out of all reference to the harvest on which they theoretically depend. The greater punctuality in the payment of the kharif instalment is partly at all events due to the fact that the kharif rents are customarily collected from tenants long before the kharif produce can be taken to market.

The Deputy Commissioner of Wardha writes that the malguzars realize from their tenants the whole or the greater portion of their rent before the first revenue instalment falls due. They pay in the amount of the instalment punctually and appropriate the balance to their own private use. When the time comes for payment of the second instalment they are often out of funds, and have to borrow in order to make good the Government demand. The rules which have been issued under Section 7 of the Tenancy Act were intended to meet cases such as this, and laid down that the instalments in which rent is payable by tenants should in number, dates and in relative proportion follow the instalments in which revenue is payable by the malguzars. Were these rules acted upon, it is certain that they would in many districts be of great assistance to tenants. But it is clear that they are not generally known at present. It appears that in the Narsinghpur district the malguzars not only realize the kharif rent instalments long before the kharif produce can be sold, but take on account of kharif a much larger proportion of the annual rental than that of the revenue payable by them to Government which is assessed on the kharif harvest. Rents are commonly realized in equal instalments even in villages where no kharif crops are grown and where no portion, or only a trifling portion, of the revenue is payable in the first, or kharif, instalment. The general result is that the tenant has to borrow money in order to pay his kharif rent, and to this much of the indebtedness which prevails amongst the cultivators of the Narbada valley is said to be due. A case such as this is met directly by the Rules now issued, but there are cases in which the malguzars are themselves obliged to pay on account of the kharif harvest a revenue instalment out of all proportion to the value of the harvest, and in these cases the tenants cannot claim relief till the revenue demand has been readjusted. Provision for this readjustment has been made by the orders issued in Book Circular XV. of 1885, which authorize Deputy Commissioners to revise the proportion of the kharif and rabi revenue instalments wherever a revision seems needed in the interests of landlord or tenant. If these orders are acted upon such a condition of things should become impossible as that reported by the Deputy Commissioner of Seoni, who writes that the malguzars of villages in which the kharif crop is of little importance, but on which a kharif instalment of revenue has been assessed, often pay the instalment out of their own pockets but debit it to the account of their tenants, from whom they recover it *with interest*, when the rabi crops are harvested and sold.

### Section 2.—*Re-settlement.*

5. During the year the following settlement operations were in progress.

(1). Summary settlement of the Drug pargana of the Raipur district.

(2). The preparation of field to field maps and records in a portion of the Raipur district for which skeleton maps had been prepared by the Survey Department.

(3). The preparation of field to field maps and records under similar circumstances in the Sambalpur district.

A summary settlement was undertaken in the Drug pargana because the assessment of that portion of the Raipur district, of which it forms a part, will become liable to revision at the very least five years before regular settlement operations could be completed, and there was no reason why Government should

accept the loss of five years' increment, especially as the increase in cultivated area and rental since last settlement could be ascertained without much difficulty and expense. The work of re-assessment was entrusted to Khan Bahadur Aulad Hussein, C. I. E.; Settlement Officer, who completed it in May 1885 and framed the revised demand which is to take effect from the current year. The pargana covered an area of about 391 square miles and included 223 villages, and as the settlement operations included the determination of (1) the approximate area of all land brought under the plough since settlement, (2) the area held by the malguzar in his own hands, and (3) the rental actually paid by tenants, it is very satisfactory that they should have been carried through within a year and with the expenditure (including the Settlement Officer's salary) of only Rs. 8,046. The land revenue of the pargana was formerly Rs. 44,120 and has been increased by Rs. 13,395 or by 30 per cent. The revised demands are all based on actual assets and are in many cases much below what Government is entitled to; and as the villages are all in the hands of one or a very small number of well to-do proprietors the increase will not be seriously felt. As a matter of fact the revised jamas have been in every instance cheerfully accepted. During the field season the pargana was visited by the Chief Commissioner, and a large number of the Settlement Officer's revised records were carefully tested with satisfactory results. The revised demand proposed for each village was carefully scrutinized and in some cases modified before being sanctioned.

An account of the settlement survey which was conducted in another part of the Raipur district is given in the note appended to this Review. The primary object of the operations was instruction, and they carried out this object satisfactorily. Complete maps and records were prepared for 80 villages with an area of 135 square miles, and the results showed that patwaris who had been passed through a practical course of field surveying could fill in with accuracy the field details of professionally made traverse maps.

The traverse survey of the Sambalpur district was begun in November 1884, but field measurement was not commenced till April last, when Mr. Nethersole joined the district as Settlement Officer. The field season had practically almost ended, but Mr. Nethersole started operations with energy, and by keeping field work in progress till the middle of June managed to complete the maps and Khasras of 29 villages before the recess. The trial has sufficed to show that the Settlement Survey of this district will be one of quite exceptional difficulty owing to the exceedingly bad type of the local (Uria) patwaris, who are very averse to field work, and readily combine to resist compulsion. The staff has however been greatly improved during the past six months and work is now progressing very satisfactorily.

6. During the year the Chief Commissioner's attention has been much occupied with the framing of a definite programme for the re-settlement of the Provinces, and certain of the questions which arose for determination necessitated his visiting Simla for the purpose of personal consultation with the Government of India. The scheme which the Chief Commissioner drew up received the sanction of the Secretary of State shortly after the close of the year. Its main feature is that it provides for the remeasurement of the Provinces by patwari agency, except in the case of the Bilaspur district, which is to be surveyed by a professional cadastral party. Provision has been made for the systematic instruc-

tion of patwaris in surveying by professional instructors, deputed for the purpose from the Survey Department, and the patwaris work is to be based on a traverse survey which is to be effected by professional agency in each district before field to field measurement commences. The scheme has then every chance of success, as the measuring agency of each district will be thoroughly taught and disciplined before operations commence. It has further the advantage of economy and this is an advantage of very great importance in these Provinces in which the revenue yielded by the land to Government is comparatively small.

SECTION 3.—*Current Settlement (Statements IV. and V.)*

7. The total amount of land revenue assigned to private individuals at the close of the year was Rs. 3,53,169 or 0·5 per cent on the total land revenue of the Provinces. Of this total,—

Rs. 1,85,814 is assigned in perpetuity,
Rs. 1,15,465 is assigned for life or lives,
Rs. 51,888 is assigned on performance of certain conditions.

This does not include the estates of the non-feudatory Zamindars, which practically involve assignments of land revenue of very considerable amount.

The district in which the land revenue assigned is relatively largest is Sambalpur, where it amounts to nearly 30 per cent on the revenue received by Government. The assignments are also large in Jabalpur and Nagpur, where they amount to Rs. 46,132 and Rs. 68,930 respectively. The assignments for life or lives, which ultimately fall in to Government, are most important in the Nagpur and Sambalpur districts, where Government will ultimately gain by lapse Rs. 22,924 and Rs. 14,626 respectively.

The reports indicate that the subject of lapses of revenue assignments received due attention in most districts and that the annual inquiry prescribed by Section 130 of the Land Revenue Act was properly made. The subject had till lately been much neglected in some districts. The Deputy Commissioner of Wardha reports that the revision of the muafi registers was completed during the year. The Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur writes that stringent orders for the verification of the lists of life muafidars resulted in the discovery that a large number of lapsed estates had not been assessed to revenue and that Government had sustained a loss in consequence ; very gross remissness on the part of one of the Nagpur Tahsildars was punished by a fine. The Deputy Commissioner reports that he has now corrected and verified lists of all life muafidars now living.

The number of lapses and resumptions during the year was 438, of which 282 were settled and reported for sanction, bringing an increase to the Government revenue of Rs. 3,400-5-11.

8. Proprietary rights were earned under the clearance lease rules by four persons in the Hoshangabad and two in the Nimar district. A clearance lease was cancelled in the Chhindwara district owing to the lessee having sold his lease contrary to conditions.

SECTION 4.—*Revenue office work (Statements VI, VII, and VIII.)*

9. *Proprietary mutations.*—The registration of changes of proprietorship in land was systematized during the year under review, and registers were opened for the purpose in accordance with the rules made under Sections 125 and 129 of the Land Revenue Act. The maintenance of a record of proprietary rights in land had been much neglected and the lists of persons paying revenue in virtue of such rights were in some districts quite obsolete. The information regarding the extent to which land changed hands during the year, which is given by Statement VI, is of the most meagre and uncertain description. A new form has been now prescribed for use in future reports, which will, it is hoped, throw clearer light on this important matter. To indicate the smallness of the credit which must be given to the figures now presented it may be mentioned that the Deputy Commissioner of Seoni writes that the entries in the column "transferred by compulsory sale" include two estates which were obtained by the dispossessed but rightful owners through the Civil Courts, there having been no other heading under which these estates could have been shown.

Taken as they stand the figures show a decrease of 23 in the number of estates compulsorily sold and an increase of 88 in the number of estates voluntarily sold.

Some Deputy Commissioners have touched on the question of purchase money as indicating the value of land. The Deputy Commissioner of Jabalpur quotes the case of two villages sold for debt which respectively cost the purchasers (including previous debts) 24 times and 40 times the Government revenue. The Deputy Commissioner, Nagpur, writes that 8 estates sold under Civil Court decrees fetched from 5 to 48 times the Government revenue, the average being 13 times. But the circumstances attending the sale of land in execution are, as a rule, complicated by the fact that the land to be sold is burdened with debt which the purchaser takes over, and hence careful enquiries are necessary to ascertain the real selling value of the land in each case. If the figures are to be generalized from in the gross, the sales recorded as "voluntary" are the only ones in which any trust can be placed, and they indicate that the selling price of land is considerably over 20 times the Government revenue, as will be seen from the figures relating to voluntary sales, which are quoted below :—

| District. | Estates sold. | Purchase money how many times Government revenue. |
|---|---|---|
| Narsinghpur | 8 villages | 23 |
| | 11 shares | 24 |
| Hoshangabad | 6½ villages | 25 |
| | 6 shares | 16 |
| Chhindwara | 40 shares | 24 |
| Raipur | 54 shares | 23 |

10. *Partitions.*—The number of partition cases for disposal during the year was 630 against 692 in the preceding year. Of these, 391 are returned as having been disposed of, but the great majority were either compromised or struck off in default, and the number of partitions actually effected was comparatively small. Thus of the cases disposed of only 68 were sent up to Commis-

sioners for final sanction, and the number of partitions actually confirmed was much less than this. Thus the Commissioner of Jabalpur only confirmed 15 out of 28 cases, and the Commissioner of Chhattisgarh confirmed only 4 cases out of 8 submitted for his sanction.

The proceedings for partition are necessarily long and complicated and the proportion of cases struck off for default is very large, since persons do not as a rule realize the trouble and expense of making partition until they have set the law in motion. At the same time there can be no doubt that proceedings are often much more protracted than they need be, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner is glad to see that many Deputy Commissioners are taking up the question of improving the capabilities of the Amins employed in partition cases, to whose incapacity much of the present delay is due.

11. *Mukaddams.*—The rules which were issued for the appointment of Mukaddams under Sections 137 and 141 of the Land Revenue Act necessitated a revision of the appointments which had been made previous to August 1884, and it appears that this revision has been completed in most districts. At the same time it would seem as if many Deputy Commissioners had failed to realize the policy of Government in respect to the appointment of these village officers, since they write of the difficulty they have experienced in inducing persons to accept office. In distinguishing between the office of Mukaddam and that of Lambadar, the Government has no intention whatever of allowing landholders to shirk the administrative responsibilities which they undertook when settlement was made with them, and under the rules the proprietor or one of the proprietors of a village will as a rule be its Mukaddam. When the proprietor declines to carry out the duties of the post, a non-proprietor is to be appointed, and in this case the Deputy Commissioner has been given power to fix the remuneration which the Mukaddam is to receive from the proprietor, irrespective of the latter's profits from the village. If this were thoroughly explained to the Malguzars it should rarely happen that one of the persons with whom the settlement of the village has been made would not be found to accept the post.

The only report in which the work of the Mukaddams is touched upon is that from the Narsinghpur district, in which the Deputy Commissioner writes that reports were received from them in regard to sanitation, encroachment on roads and the cultivation of village pasture lands.

12. *Tenancy Act.*—At the close of the year the Tenancy Act had been in force 21 months, and had had time therefore to show some effect on the relation of landlord and tenant. Deputy Commissioners were requested to notice in their reports the action taken under the Act by them or their subordinates as Civil Courts, as well as in virtue of their position as Revenue Officers, and in several cases the subject has been very fully dealt with.

The extent to which redress under the Act was sought in the Civil Courts is shown below for those districts for which statistics have been submitted.

NUMBER OF CASES.

| | By Landlords. | | By Tenants | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | For penalties. | |
| | For ejectment. | For arrears of rent. | For recovery of possession. | On account of levy of excess rent. | On account of refusal to give receipt. |
| Saugor ... ... | 2 | 425 | 100 | ... | ... |
| Damoh ... ... | 7 | 2 | 41 | ... | ... |
| Hoshangabad ... ... | 40 | 585 | 135 | 30 | ... |
| Nimar ... ... | 5 | 250 | 12 | ... | ... |
| Chhindwara ... ... | ... | 167 | 130 | ... | ... |
| Wardha ... .. | 5 | 553 | 12 | ... | 2 |
| Nagpur ... ... | ... | 674 | 2 | ... | ... |
| Balaghat ... ... | 21 | 3 | 40 | ... | ... |
| Raipur ... ... | 295 | 395 | 294 | ... | ... |

The number of cases for arrears of rent appear to be rather larger than during the preceding year, and this is doubtless in great measure the result of less productive harvests. The Deputy Commissioner of Wardha, however, points out that some suits for arrears in that district were in reality claims for enhancement, the arrear which was sued for being in excess of the rental actually paid.

Suits for ejectment and recovery of possession are exceptionally numerous in Chhattisgarh. The land which is in dispute is as a rule that which has been recently broken up by the tenant from the village waste, from which the Malguzar seeks to eject him as cultivating without consent, or possession of which is claimed by the tenant after forcible dispossession. When a tenant has been proved to have been in cultivating possession for two or three years the Malguzar's consent has been presumed and a decree given in the tenant's favour. But a large number of the suits for possession both in this and in other parts of the Provinces are due to a misconception of the law on the part of persons who seek reinstatement into holdings which they relinquished some years back, on the idea that the Act gives a perpetual lien upon land to a tenant who has once held it, quite regardless of continuity of possession or even payment of rent. The suits for reinstatement are in this case often brought against the tenants in possession and not against the landlord. In the Bilaspur district there were 97 suits of this description during the nine months ending September 30th 1885.

The issue of notices to enhance the rent of ordinary tenants under Section 56 is alluded to in a few reports only. In Damoh, 18 Malguzars had 45 notices of enhancement issued. None were agreed to by the tenants, but only in seven cases were suits instituted upon them. In four of the cases tenants agreed to pay a portion of the enhancement claimed, and this was readily accepted by the Malguzars. In the remaining three cases the tenants declined

to pay enhanced rents and their ejectment was decreed conditionally on the Malguzars paying into Court seven times the enhancement claimed as compensation for disturbance. The money was not deposited and the tenants are still in possession,—at the old rents.

The Deputy Commissioners of Nagpur and Balaghat report that 172 and 33 notices were issued under Section 56, but do not state the results.

The accounts which have been given of the action taken under the Act on the revenue side indicate that its provisions are becoming known to the people. Four applications by landlords to enhance rent on account of improvements (under Section 13) were filed in the Damoh district. The Deputy Commissioner of Narsighpur writes that the sections which have been acted upon are 9 (deposit of rent in Court), 14 (enhancement on account of encroachment), 38 (preemption of absolute occupancy rights by Malguzar), 46 (enhancement of occupancy tenants' rent), 55 (non-liability to summary ejectment) and 80 (ascertainment of extent of holding). He adds that "under Section 14, there were "25 cases disposed of; there seems however to be a misapprehension with "regard to this section, as Malguzars seem to think that the mere fact of the "tenant's being in possession of a larger area than that recorded at settlement "entitles by itself to an increase of rent. All the applications under Section "46 have failed and indeed the circumstances entitling a Malguzar to an increase "of rent from an occupancy tenant are somewhat hard to prove, as it is difficult "to ascertain the prices between dealer and producer at harvest time many years "back, there being only *mahajans'* books to refer to. The rule with regard to "loss of *sir* right by non-occupancy has been found to operate hardly, as the "period during which they were out of occupation before the passing of the Act "apparently counts against proprietors. One tenant only has applied to pur-"chase occupancy rights; what will be the issue of the case is not known as the "proceedings have only advanced as far as the issue of a notice under Section "82 (3)."

The Deputy Commissioners of Mandla and Narsinghpur have taken special pains to make the provisions of the Act well known in their districts. In Narsinghpur the Act has been taught in the village schools, and broad sheets containing the more important provisions have been lithographed and distributed widely amongst the cultivating classes.

13. *Land acquisition.*—The acquisition of the land demarcated by the Engineers for the Nagpur, Bengal and Katni-Bilaspur Railways added very greatly to the work of the Jabalpur, Raipur and Bilaspur districts. The work of land measurement and appraisement was entrusted to Messrs. Bhargo Rao (Jabalpur) Adharsing Gaur (Raipur) and Purshotam Das, (Bilaspur) and was completed.

### Section 5.—*Tours and inspection.*

14. The Officiating Chief Commissioner is glad to find that in several districts opportunities were taken of sending Assistant Commissioners on tour; this was especially the case in the Narsinghpur, Nimar, Wardha and Nagpur districts. It is very advisable that every Assistant Commissioner who shows aptitude for practical work should have an occasion given him during each field season of going into camp and taking up some of the subjects which can only be dealt with

satisfactorily after local inspection. The Deputy Commissioner of Wardha (Mr. Fraser) when sending his Assistants into camp gave them a memo. of instructions as to the matters which needed their particular attention, and required them to submit reports on the results of their inspections. This should always be done, and Assistants when in camp should invariably write up a brief diary showing the out-of-door work done each day and recording any facts of importance which have come to their knowledge.

The extent to which Tahsildars make tours in their Tahsils is still very limited. Their movements are no doubt a good deal hampered by case work, but their judicial functions do not preclude the making of tours of inspection provided that they fix the dates of their camps before hand and keep to them. In tahsils where Additional Tahsildars have been appointed for judicial work the Tahsildars will have no excuse for staying at head-quarters. The maintenance of diaries by Tahsildars on tour does not appear to have been so strictly enforced as it should be. Diaries were maintained in the Damoh, Nagpur and Sambalpur districts and several Deputy Commissioners write that they will be maintained during the current year. Unless a Tahsildar in camp writes up a diary of his camp work and submits it at regular intervals to the Deputy Commissioner, the results of much of his experience are lost to the district administration and there is some risk of his wasting time from want of method in his inspections.

### Section 6.—*Buildings and Establishments.*

15. The Deputy Commissioners of Saugor, Damoh, Jabalpur, Seoni and Balaghat have noticed the subject of the annual elimination of vernacular records, and the Officiating Chief Commissioner hopes that the silence of the other Deputy Commissioners on this matter does not imply that it did not receive attention.

In connection with the subject of Revenue buildings many Deputy Commissioners represent the insufficiency or unsuitability of their office or tahsil accommodation. They will have understood from the remarks in last year's Review that in a Province so badly supplied with roads as this is, expenditure on public offices must be kept down to the lowest possible figure. A new tahsil building is in progress at Dindori (in the Mandla district) and one has been sanctioned for Sambalpur. A commencement has also been made with the construction of the new cutchery at Jabalpur.

16. Numerous complaints are made of the pressure of work which has resulted from the prohibition of the employment of unpaid volunteers in district offices, and it would seem as if in some districts quite a large proportion of the office work was formerly discharged by men in this position. The Officiating Chief Commissioner, however, sees no reason to reconsider the orders which have been issued on this subject. Judging from the way in which cases are sometimes submitted, the establishments in some district offices are by no means efficient and the employment of unpaid candidates is one of the surest causes of inefficiency. By this kind of unpaid apprenticeship men often work their way into Government service who are educationally quite unfitted for it. The system doubtless saves trouble at the outset, since an outsider, whatever may be his ability, is not of such immediate help as a man who has by practice gained some sort of familiarity with the work. It is true moreover that some

Deputy Commissioners seem to have taken trouble to select the candidates who were allowed to serve on unpaid apprenticeship, and permitted none but holders of public service certificates to obtain a footing in their offices. But the system has frequently resulted in the entertainment of men solely on the ground of their connection with members of existing establishments, and it has been a drag on all attempts to improve the efficiency of the subordinate Government service. But while unprepared to entertain general proposals for the strengthening of office establishments, the Officiating Chief Commissioner is fully aware of the great increase in Revenue work which has come about during the past two years and he is glad to be able to place on record that the Revenue Officers of the Provinces have generally responded ungrudgingly to the increased demands on their time and trouble.

By order of the Chief Commr.,

February 6th 1886.

J. B. FULLER,
Offg. Junior Secretary.

# NOTE.

## On the Settlement Survey effected in the Raipur District, during the season 1884-85.

During the field season of 1883-84, a detachment of a Professional Survey Party was deputed to the Raipur district to make a trial survey. Its operations were to include (*a*) the complete cadastral survey of a certain number of villages; and (*b*) the preparation of skeleton maps, as a basis for a field survey by Patwari agency, for as large an area as possible.

The operations were purely experimental and were undertaken with the object of ascertaining whether patwaris could be profitably utilized in filling in the interior details of maps prepared in skeleton form by professional agency. With this object in some of the skeleton maps the work of the Survey Party was carried much further than in others. Some maps gave not only the position of points on or within the village boundaries, as obtained by traversing, but also gave the actual boundaries of the fields lying along the lines connecting these points. In all the skeleton maps subordinate traverses were run to subdivide the village area into convenient sections. But in a certain number of maps the traverse lines were supplemented by a survey of the field boundaries lying along them. Each village map prepared in this way shewed therefore the actual boundaries of the village and the actual boundaries of a number of blocks into which the village had been cut up in traversing. These maps were termed "block maps" as opposed to simple traverse maps.

The area thus surveyed was as below:—

| | No. of villages. | Area in square miles. |
|---|---|---|
| Full Cadastral Survey ... | 19 | 31 |
| Block Survey ... | 85 | 169 |
| Traverse Survey ... | 35 | 75 |
| | 139 | 275 |

The experience of the season's work indicated that the cost of the "block" maps would not be under Rs. 60 per square mile.

2. Regular operations for the completion of the block and traverse maps by Patwari agency commenced at the close of November 1884. The operations which were then started had for their immediate object the practical training of Civil officers, Inspectors and Patwaris in Survey and Settlement work, and under the Chief Commissioner's orders progress in survey was throughout subordinated to this object. A professional Survey Instructor had been deputed from the Survey Department to open a Patwari Survey class in Raipur and scheme of instruction included a preliminary course in this Survey class. But while the the survey was primarily a training survey and the area under operations was small, its results are not without practical interest as an indication of what may be expected of local agency in future surveys.

The field operations continued from December 1884 till the end of May 1885, during which period there were passed through the course—

6 Junior Civilians, (Messrs. Nethersole, Priest, Phillips, Duff, Carey, and Wilson.)
70 Revenue Inspectors.
96 Patwaris.

Field work was continued through the rains in a few villages in order to complete the course of certain Revenue Inspectors, 22 more of whom were passed out before October 1885. The total number of Revenue Inspectors instructed was therefore 92.

3. The course through which the Junior civilians were passed included at least six weeks hard work as a Sadr munsarim or Circle officer. Each was placed in charge of from 30 to 40 plane tables and was held responsible for the progress of their work. It may be safely stated that each officer during the period of his course ran on an average at least three check survey lines (*partals*) or checked three khasras a day. The difficulty of their work was immensely increased by the constant changes which they were obliged to make in their staff. So soon as an Inspector or Patwari could give really good work he was summarily passed out of the staff and was replaced by a man fresh from the Survey class. To effect these changes with the smallest possible loss of time required a great deal of energy and foresight, and had not the circle officers thrown themselves into their work with zeal the measure of success attained would have been much smaller than it is.

The course for the Inspectors and for the Patwaris was the same, and included *at the very least* three weeks survey work as an Amin and three weeks khasra writing. As a rule however the course was much longer than this. A large number of the Inspectors were on the staff for ten weeks. No Inspector or Patwari was passed out till he could survey rapidly and accurately and could write up a khasra without mistakes.

Office work, chiefly for the purpose of instruction, was started on a small scale in February but was extended on a carefully elaborated system so soon as field work stopped, on a scale sufficient to complete the records in hand.

4. The number of plane tables in the field during the six months December to May was about 75 and, as the number of Inspectors and Patwaris who were passed out during this period amounted to 166, it follows that the man in charge of each table was changed more than twice. That is to say twice in the course of the field season was a trained man withdrawn from a plane table and an untrained man put in his place.

The 75 plane tables were grouped into 10 circles over each of which there was an Inspector.

The number of Patwaris employed in office during the rains varied at different times but may be taken as about 150.

5. The out turn of field work was as follows:—

| | Number of villages. | Area in square miles. |
|---|---|---|
| Area in which field details were fully filled in on the skeleton maps ... | 92 | 158·5 |
| Area out of the above in which khasra and jamabandis were written in addition to field plotting ... | 80 | 135·2 |

During the rains complete misls were prepared *in duplicate* for the 80 villages for which khasras were written. Each copy includes (1) the khasra, (2) the jamabandi (3) the milan khasra (or khasra area totals) (4) the jinswars (or khasra crop totals) and (5) the jamabandi abstract (or jamabandi holding and rent totals). A copy was also prepared on nainsukh cloth of every original field map. These copies have been very neatly executed and will be all that the patwaris will require.

6. The account of the work done would be imperfect did it not allude to the extremely small size of a large number of the fields, which added immensely to the difficulty of the survey and to the labour of the record-writing. Over large tracts of ground the fields averaged over 7 to the acre and in comparatively small villages the khasra numbers ran up to between 4,000 and 5,000. On the whole area surveyed, including the large stretches of uncultivated *bhata* land which cross and recross the Raipur district, the number of fields to the acre was on an average 2·2. On the *cultivated area* surveyed the number of fields to the acre was 3·8.

7. Though the number of fields added so greatly to the difficulty of the work, the experience of the season was strongly against an attempt to reduce the number of "survey numbers" by clubbing together contiguous fields held by the same man in the same right. In the first place the saving which would be effected by working on this system would not be nearly as great as would appear at first sight, since the holdings in Raipur are so extraordinarily scattered that it is often by no means easy to find two of even the smallest rice plots held by the same man in the same right. And the system has very great disadvantages; (1) it renders it necessary for all the villagers to be present throughout the plotting as well as the khasra writing, as boundaries are to be surveyed according to the statements of the cultivators and not according to what the patwari sees on the ground; (2) however careful the patwari may be, it results in numerous mistakes which can only be corrected afterwards with infinite trouble: the cultivators are careless in their statements and are often unable themselves to distinguish between the different rights in which they hold fields, till the careful enquiry is made, settlement misl in hand, which precedes the commencement of Khasra writing; finally, a map in which fields are clubbed together is often useless as a guide to the ground. By the omission of boundaries, the shape of fields is so much changed as to be quite unrecognizable. For these reasons anything less than a field to field survey was rejected as impracticable.

8. Both plotting and khasra work were very carefully checked. Setting aside the check lines run by the Circle officers in charge, the aggregate length of which must have amounted to at least 100 miles, the proportion of fields checked by the Inspectors was 17 per cent for plotting and 10 per cent for khasra writing.

9. Lastly, as to the accuracy of the work. I can speak to this with confidence. In all the check lines run by myself and the Circle officers, errors of 30 links were quite the exception and the occurrence of more than two such errors entailed the condemnation of the work,

when it was either rubbed out on the spot or, as not unfrequently happened, the map was summarily torn up. The Chief Commissioner made a searching inspection of the work in the month of March, and had it closely tested in his presence in 12 villages with the result that he expressed himself well satisfied as to its quality.

The differences between the areas as taken out field by field with the acre comb, and as given in the total by the Survey Department in no case exceeded 2 per cent, and in most cases were much less than this. I quote as specimens the areas of the first five villages on the list.

| | Area by Khasra. | Area by Survey Department. |
|---|---|---|
| Ameri ... | ... 1210·34 acres. | 1218·33 acres. |
| Amlesar ... | ... 2156·32 „ | 2157·29 „ |
| Amledih ... | ... 874·51 „ | 864·02 „ |
| Batang ... | ... 1444·08 „ | 1454·32 „ |
| Bhojix ... | ... 446·08 „ | 453·95 „ |

10. I add that in order to obtain an idea of the accuracy at which the patwaris should aim, I had five of the cadastral maps, which were made by the Survey Department, carefully checked. In no case was the accuracy greater than that attained by the patwaris.

11. An important result of the season's work is that it has enabled the Chief Commissioner to come to a definite decision as to the amount of work required in the skeleton maps which are to be supplied by the Survey Department. It was found beyond doubt that the patwaris worked as rapidly and as accurately on traverse as on "block" maps. The Survey details, which in the "block" maps were superadded to the traverse lines, saved the patwari no labour, except in the matter of finding his whereabouts on the map. Most of the field corners on the block boundaries (which might have been made starting points for the patwaris' chain lines) had been of course determined by offsets, and were therefore unsuitable for this purpose. The position, on the ground, of intersections made by the traverse line with the field boundaries lying along it could of course only be determined by rechaining. The result of this rechaining agreed as a rule tolerably closely with the Survey map. Cases in which there were discrepancies of from 20 to 30 links in the total length of a chain line were, however, not unfrequent. They were made the subject of careful enquiry which showed that the difference was generally ascribable to shrinkage or expansion of paper and could easily be distributed. In several cases the enquiry showed that the differences between the patwari's plotting and that shown on the block map were due to inaccuracies in the block survey, affecting the position of points which had been determined by offsets. The construction of the "block" maps was therefore stopped. This will effect a saving of at least Rs. 30 a square mile in the work of the Survey Department.

12. I have already stated that it would have been impossible to reconcile training with progress in work had it not been for the zeal and activity of the officers who were from time to time in charge of circles. I must mention particularly the name of Mr. Wilson, who took charge of the work in March, carried it on through the trying period of the hot weather and brought the office work successfully to completion by the end of the rains.

I personally supervised the work during December and January, made inspection visits for field work in March and April and inspected the office work in July and September

13. The total cost of the operations amounted to Rs. 8,517-3-3 distributed as follows :—

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Instruments and stationery ... | ... 3,134 | 12 | 4 |
| Chainmen's pay ... | ... 4,006 | 9 | 11 |
| Rewards to patwaris ... | ... 354 | 2 | 0 |
| Other charges ... | ... 1,021 | 11 | 0 |
| Total | ... 8,517 | 3 | 3 |

This does not include anything on account of European supervision, since no officer was placed on special duty for the work, and it was carried out in addition to ordinary duties.

January 1886.

J. B. FULLER,

Offg. Director of Agriculture,

Central Provinces.

# AGRICULTURAL
# STATEMENTS.

STATE

Showing the Rain-fall of the year in each

| Name of District. | | Early monsoon. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | June. | July. | August. | Total. | Number of rainy days during the three months. |
| Saugor ... ... | 1884-85 ... | 9·86 | 15·36 | 19·71 | 44·93 | 56 |
| | Average of 17 years preceding ... | 4·53 | 16·45 | 11·29 | 32·27 | a 37 |
| Damoh ... ... | 1884-85 ... | 10·95 | 18·05 | 25·92 | 54·92 | 64 |
| | Average of 17 years preceding... | 3·67 | 19·53 | 10·55 | 33·75 | a 42 |
| Jabalpur ... ... | 1884-85 ... | 12·07 | 36·55 | 25·52 | 74·14 | 71 |
| | Average of 17 years preceding... | 8·69 | 17·60 | 13·11 | 39·40 | a 45 |
| Mandla ... ... | 1884-85 ... | 12·09 | 24·58 | 14·00 | 50·67 | 75 |
| | Average of 17 years preceding... | 11·65 | 15·75 | 12·63 | 40·03 | a 50 |
| Seoni ... ... | 1884-85 ... | 16·80 | 15·99 | 10·68 | 43·47 | 68 |
| | Average of 17 years preceding... | 11·61 | 13·59 | 12·46 | 37·66 | a 54 |
| Narsinghpur ... ... | 1884-85 ... | 9·06 | 16·83 | 16·51 | 42·40 | 62 |
| | Average of 17 years preceding... | 11·51 | 15·27 | 14·89 | 41·67 | a 47 |
| Hoshangabad ... ... | 1884-85 ... | 6·95 | 18·31 | 22·52 | 47·78 | 59 |
| | Average of 17 years preceding... | 8·58 | 15·19 | 15·64 | 39·41 | a 59 |
| Nimar ... ... | 1884-85 .. | 8·06 | 12·66 | 2·69 | 23·41 | 38 |
| | Average of 17 years preceding... | 8·02 | 8·90 | 9·04 | 25·96 | a 48 |
| Betul ... ... | 1884-85 ... | 4·21 | 19·89 | 7·32 | 31·42 | 69 |
| | Average of 17 years preceding... | 10·28 | 11·28 | 12·26 | 33 82 | a 44 |
| Chhindwara ... ... | 1884-85 ... | 7·57 | 13·97 | 6·71 | 28·25 | 58 |
| | Average of 17 years preceding... | 12·16 | 10·34 | 7·35 | 29·85 | a 58 |
| Wardha ... ... | 1884-85 ... | 2·32 | 20·52 | 12·60 | 35·44 | 47 |
| | Average of 17 years preceding... | 8·70 | 10·41 | 7·70 | 26·81 | a 48 |
| Nagpur ... ... | 1884-85 ... | 3·96 | 18·77 | 14·33 | 37·06 | 72 |
| | Average of 17 years preceding... | 11·52 | 12·01 | 7·83 | 31·36 | a 45 |
| Chanda ... ... | 1884-85 ... | 8·08 | 28·51 | 10·03 | 46·62 | 51 |
| | Average of 17 years preceding... | 8·59 | 13·95 | 13·65 | 36·19 | a 41 |
| Bhandara ... ... | 1884-85 ... | 4·57 | 24·49 | 16·31 | 45·37 | 69 |
| | Average of 17 years preceding... | 12·53 | 14·44 | 12·12 | 39·09 | a 54 |
| Balaghat ... ... | 1884-85 ... | 13·56 | 40·91 | 23·08 | 77·55 | 71 |
| | Average of 17 years preceding... | 14·96 | 21·94 | 13·06 | 49·96 | a 52 |
| Raipur ... ... | 1884-85 ... | 20·64 | 39·12 | 11·25 | 71·01 | 61 |
| | Average of 17 years preceding... | 12·39 | 12·58 | 13·95 | 38·92 | a 43 |
| Bilaspur ... ... | 1884-85 ... | 7·57 | 18·05 | 11·65 | 37·27 | 57 |
| | Average of 17 years preceding... | 10·46 | 11·76 | 10·31 | 32·53 | a 44 |
| Sambalpur ... ... | 1884-85 .. | 8·47 | 18·08 | 16·22 | 42·77 | 59 |
| | Average of 17 years preceding. | 14·59 | 15·05 | 13·62 | 43·26 | a 61 |

a For corresponding

## MENT A.

district in the Central Provinces.

| Late monsoon. | | | | | Cold weather. | | | | | Hot weather. | | | | Grand total for the year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| September. | October. | November. | Total. | Number of rainy days during the three months. | December. | January. | February. | Total. | Number of rainy days during the three months. | March. | April. | May. | Total. | |
| 9·67 | ·67 | .. | 10·34 | 24 | ·54 | 1·52 | ... | 2·06 | 10 | ... | ·17 | ·95 | 1·12 | 58·45 |
| 6·96 | 1·01 | ·25 | 8·22 | a 17 | ·22 | ·53 | ·13 | ·88 | a 2 | ·22 | ·16 | ·30 | ·68 | 42·05 |
| 18·28 | ·91 | ... | 19·19 | 24 | ·61 | ·88 | ... | 1·44 | 9 | ... | 1·30 | 1·52 | 2·82 | 78·37 |
| 10·04 | 1·70 | ·19 | 11·93 | a 16 | ·26 | ·30 | ·16 | ·72 | a 2 | ·38 | ·22 | ·34 | ·94 | 47·34 |
| 14·83 | 2·33 | ... | 17·16 | 23 | ·46 | 1·38 | ·27 | 2·11 | 11 | ·12 | ·12 | 4·41 | 4·65 | 98·06 |
| 11·19 | 1 16 | ·32 | 12·67 | 18 | 1·08 | ·36 | ·40 | 1·84 | a 2 | ·52 | ·30 | 35 | 1·17 | 55·08 |
| 14·71 | ·94 | ... | 15·65 | 25 | ·49 | 1·36 | ·88 | 2·73 | 7 | 1·14 | 1·09 | ·98 | 3·21 | 72·26 |
| 5·36 | ·93 | ·42 | 6·71 | a 23 | ·16 | ·41 | ·50 | 1·07 | a 3 | 1·14 | ·49 | ·70 | 2·33 | 50 14 |
| 23·03 | ·27 | ... | 23·30 | 28 | ·61 | ·32 | 1·18 | 2·11 | 8 | 1·60 | 1·27 | 1·36 | 4·23 | 73·11 |
| 7·83 | 1·68 | ·52 | 10·03 | a 23 | ·25 | ·58 | ·59 | 1·42 | a 3 | ·60 | ·33 | ·63 | 1·56 | 50·67 |
| 15·16 | ·13 | ... | 15·29 | 21 | ·78 | 1·56 | ·36 | 2 70 | 10 | ... | ·28 | ·58 | ·86 | 61·25 |
| 6·53 | 1·05 | ·43 | 8·01 | a 20 | ·10 | ·44 | ·45 | ·99 | a 3 | ·39 | ·33 | ·43 | 1·15 | 51·82 |
| 29·86 | ·44 | ... | 30·30 | 28 | ·90 | ·54 | ... | 1·44 | 6 | ... | ·06 | ·53 | ·59 | 80·11 |
| 8·58 | 1·08 | ·32 | 9·98 | a 29 | ·22 | ·34 | ·10 | ·66 | a 4 | ·14 | ·08 | 36 | ·58 | 50·6? |
| 13·43 | ·96 | ... | 14·39 | 21 | ·77 | ·30 | ... | 1·07 | 6 | ... | ·19 | ·29 | ·48 | 39·35 |
| 5·78 | ·92 | ·24 | 6·94 | a 24 | ·07 | ·37 | ·39 | ·83 | a 2 | ·09 | ·11 | ·35 | ·55 | 34·28 |
| 21·26 | ·55 | ... | 21·81 | 31 | 1·55 | .. | ·99 | 2·54 | 8 | ·52 | ·64 | ·89 | 2·05 | 57·82 |
| 5·65 | 1·46 | ·66 | 7·77 | a 28 | ·06 | ·51 | ·20 | ·77 | a 2 | ·67 | ·17 | ·01 | 1·15 | 43·51 |
| 17·52 | 2·91 | .. | 20·43 | 24 | 1·09 | ... | ·91 | 2·00 | 7 | 1·51 | ·05 | ·49 | 2·05 | 52·73 |
| 10·53 | 1·68 | ·56 | 12·77 | a 26 | ·28 | ·99 | ·37 | 1·63 | a 3 | ·56 | ·35 | ·74 | 1·65 | 45·90 |
| 16·96 | ·42 | ... | 17·38 | 18 | 2·93 | ... | ·09 | 3·02 | 7 | ·45 | 1·27 | 1·67 | 3·39 | 59·23 |
| 9 25 | 2·04 | ·35 | 11·64 | a 28 | ·11 | ·45 | ·14 | ·70 | a 1 | ·38 | ·26 | ·83 | 1·47 | 40·62 |
| 13·46 | ·05 | ... | 13·51 | 23 | 2·65 | ... | ·57 | 3·22 | 7 | 1·40 | 1·47 | 2·10 | 4·97 | 58·76 |
| 9·24 | 2·07 | ·34 | 11·65 | a 23 | ·03 | ·81 | ·39 | 1·23 | a 2 | ·39 | ·20 | ·60 | 1·19 | 45·43 |
| 11·40 | ·70 | ... | 12·10 | 25 | 3·20 | ... | ·05 | 3·25 | 5 | ·82 | 1·19 | 1·70 | 3·71 | 65·68 |
| 6·22 | 2·02 | ·48 | 8·72 | a 26 | ·17 | ·28 | ·15 | ·60 | a 2 | ·76 | ·43 | ·61 | 1·80 | 47·31 |
| 14·19 | ·15 | ... | 14·34 | 25 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3·24 | 1·42 | 1·73 | 6·39 | 66·10 |
| 9·91 | 1·10 | ·25 | 11·26 | a 15 | ·08 | ·77 | ·17 | 1·02 | a 2 | ·49 | ·63 | ·72 | 1·84 | 53·21 |
| 16·39 | 2·67 | ... | 19·06 | 21 | ·69 | ·07 | 2·65 | 3·41 | 7 | ·96 | ·53 | 1·46 | 2·95 | 102·97 |
| 10·97 | 1·01 | ·39 | 12·37 | a 24 | ·15 | ·07 | ·39 | ·61 | a 2 | ·36 | ·39 | ·86 | 1·61 | 64·55 |
| 9·71 | 2·13 | ... | 11·84 | 23 | 1·88 | ... | 1·16 | 3·04 | 8 | ·44 | 2·63 | 2·44 | 5·51 | 91·40 |
| 6·38 | 1·44 | ·42 | 8·24 | a 23 | ·15 | ·43 | ·20 | ·78 | a 5 | ·74 | ·51 | ·66 | 1·91 | 49·35 |
| 18·76 | 1·52 | ... | 20·28 | 27 | ·67 | ·75 | 1·21 | 2·63 | 7 | ·05 | 1·85 | ·90 | 2·80 | 62·98 |
| 8·23 | 1·65 | ·37 | 10·24 | a 17 | ·22 | ·40 | ·28 | ·90 | a 3 | ·73 | ·61 | 1·06 | 2·40 | 46·07 |
| 21·30 | 1·06 | ... | 21·36 | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ·52 | ·43 | 3·58 | 4·53 | 68·66 |
| 8·83 | 1·92 | ·27 | 11·02 | a 19 | ·22 | ·64 | ·42 | 1·28 | a 5 | ·55 | ·30 | 1·25 | 2·10 | 57·66 |

period in 1863-84.

## STATEMENT B.

Showing the character of the season in each district of the Central Provinces during the year 1884-85.

Out-turn in annas per rupee, taking 12 annas to represent an average crop.

| Name of district. | Kharif crops. | | | | | | | | Rabi crops. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Juar. | Thur. | Rice broad-casted. | Rice trans-planted. | Cotton. | Kodu. | Kutki. | Sugar-cane. | Wheat. | Gram. | Masur. | Linseed. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 |
| | As. | As. | As. | As. | As. | As. | As. | As. | As. | As. | As. | As. |
| Saugor ... | 4 | 8 | 11 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 8 | 6 |
| Damoh ... | 3 | 6 | 13 | 14 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| Jabalpur ... | 6 | 10 | 12 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 12 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11 |
| Mandla ... | ... | 4 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 9 |
| Seoni ... | 9 | 9 | 13 | 14 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| Narsinghpur. ... | 6 | 8 | 5 | ... | 5 | 8 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 9 |
| Hoshangabad ... | 3 | 6 | 9 | ... | 5 | 8 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 8 |
| Nimar ... | 10 | 7 | 9 | ... | 8 | 8 | 8 | 13 | 12 | 11 | 12 | 10 |
| Betul ... | 6 | 4 | 8 | ... | 5 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 7 | 9 | 8 |
| Chhindwara ... | 9 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| Wardha ... | 4 | 6 | 4 | ... | 5 | 1 | ... | 10 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 8 |
| Nagpur ... | 6 | 7 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 10 |
| Chanda ... | 4 | 4 | 8 | 10 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 9 |
| Bhandara ... | 2 | 2 | 11 | 14 | ... | 7 | 7 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 7 | 9 |
| Balaghat ... | 2 | 3 | 10 | 12 | ... | 6 | 5 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 5 |
| Raipur ... | ... | 1 | 13 | ... | 3 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 7 |
| Bilaspur ... | ... | 4 | 14 | ... | 5 | 6 | ... | 12 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 10 |
| Sambalpur ... | ... | ... | 12 | 12 | 8 | ... | ... | 16 | ... | 12 | ... | ... |

## STATEMENT C.

**Showing the progress of cultivation in each district of the Central Provinces during the year 1884-85.**

C (1).—Details of area.

| Name of District. | Area included in holdings. | | | | Area not included in holdings. | | | | | | | Total area. | Area double cropped. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Under crop. | In cultivation but not cropped within year. | Out of cultivation. | Total. | Groves. | Tree forest. | Scrub jungle and grass. | Under water. | Hill and rock. | Occupied by roads and buildings. | Total. | | |
| Saugor ... ... | 8,70,615 | 7,899 | 2,53,718 | 11,32,232 | 1,679 | 1,10,171 | 5,24,749 | 46,454 | 1,98,981 | 33,094 | 9,15,128 | 20,47,360 | 4,897 |
| Damoh ... .. | 4,92,767 | 8,931 | 1,74,408 | 6,76,106 | 839 | 37,553 | 2,39,117 | 42,914 | 2,50,072 | 14,839 | 5,85,334 | 12,61,440 | 9,157 |
| Jabalpur ... ... | 10,09,626 | 38,442 | 2,10,450 | 12,58,512 | 1,345 | 2,33,716 | 3,46,866 | 84,836 | 3,41,249 | 28,337 | 10,36,340 | 22,94,852 | 55,167 |
| Mandla ... ... | 3,69,579 | 3,262 | 69,360 | 4,42,201 | 331 | 25,000 | 8,56,707 | 7,035 | 2,61,166 | 5,000 | 11,55,239 | 15,97,440 | 4,079 |
| Seoni ... .. | 6,07,754 | .. | 1,15,852 | 7,23,606 | 954 | 2,02,905 | 3,10,589 | 35,266 | 1,07,297 | 35,063 | 6,92,074 | 14,15,680 | 11,243 |
| Narsinghpur ... ... | 5,81,330 | 27,911 | 1,01,560 | 7,10,801 | 2,123 | 52,152 | 1,75,853 | 35,852 | 1,06,509 | 24,990 | 3,94,479 | 11,05,280 | 4,939 |
| Hoshangabad ... ... | 9,55,033 | 19,582 | 2,87,047 | 12,61,662 | 880 | 46,361 | 1,33,103 | 28,362 | 58,229 | 33,643 | 3,00,578 | 15,62,240 | 710 |
| Nimar .. ... | 3,99,470 | 18,467 | 75,939 | 4,93,876 | 178 | 1,10,173 | 2,09,080 | 24,496 | 1,39,588 | 17,169 | 5,00,654 | 9,94,560 | 19,982 |
| Betul ... ... | 6,21,771 | 77,364 | 2,15,669 | 9,14,804 | 52 | 3,36,223 | 1,53,961 | 29,668 | 1,62,934 | 26,684 | 7,09,516 | 16,24,320 | 2,552 |
| Chhindwara ... ... | 6,17,255 | 4,697 | 35,432 | 6,57,384 | 532 | 2,04,692 | 2,49,640 | 36,543 | 3,00,405 | 24,724 | 8,16,536 | 14,73,920 | 1,526 |
| Wardha ... .. | 8,70,869 | 55,834 | 1,96,430 | 14,23,133 | 314 | 61,121 | 1,32,877 | 26,684 | 56,609 | 25,822 | 3,03,427 | 14,26,560 | 849 |
| Nagpur ... ... | 11,83,986 | 25,012 | 2,48,235 | 14,57,233 | 1,386 | 52,757 | 3,47,420 | 56,024 | 1,63,076 | 87,184 | 6,57,847 | 21,15,080 | 1,332 |
| Chanda ... ... | 5,87,559 | 66,498 | 6,81,588 | 13,35,645 | ... | Returns irreconcilable. | | | ... | ... | 3,39,235 | 16,74,889 | 50,650 |
| Bhandara ... ... | 7,70,817 | 7,551 | 2,56,049 | 10,34,417 | ... | do. | | | ... | ... | 2,11,653 | 12,46,080 | 1,66,879 |
| Balaghat ... ... | 3,47,752 | 6,328 | 16,193 | 3,80,273 | 25,291 | 78,466 | 1,46,348 | 40,765 | 69,533 | 4,284 | 3,64,687 | 7,44,960 | 1,04,130 |
| Raipur ... ... | 16,66,349 | ... | ... | ... | ... | No returns available. | | | | ... | ... | 30,76,480 | 2,26,617 |
| Bilaspur ... ... | 10,79,213 | ... | .. | ... | ... | Returns irreconcilable. | | | | ... | 8,46,718 | 19,20,000 | 1,25,946 |
| Sambalpur ... ... | 2,38,750 | ... | ... | No returns available. | | | | | | ... | ... | 10,24,000 | not known |

C.—II.—Details of Irrigation, &c.

| Name of District. | Irrigation. | | | | Number of irrigation wells. | | Number of artificial irrigation tanks. | Number of ploughs. | Number of plough cattle. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Area irrigated from | | | | Kacha. | Pakka. | | | |
| | Wells. | Tanks. | Other sources. | Total. | | | | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | | | | | |
| Saugor ... ... ... ... | 2,808 | 293 | 214 | 3,315 | 3,679 | 389 | 10 | 39,147 | 1,29,866 |
| Damoh ... ... ... ... | 675 | 17 | 50 | 743 | 162 | 413 | 4 | 40,904 | 98,583 |
| Jabalpur ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,838 | 752 | 496 | 1 | 71,287 | 1,58,472 |
| Mandla ... ... ... ... | 1,630 | ... | ... | 1,630 | 10 | 1 | ... | 27,154 | 68,467 |
| Seoni ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,279 | 417 | 161 | ... | 38,655 | 1,12,408 |
| Narsinghpur ... ... ... ... | 1,988 | ... | ... | 1,988 | 385 | 201 | ... | 75,061 | 1,50,122 |
| Hoshangabad ... ... ... ... | 1,088 | ... | ... | 1,088 | 292 | 207 | 1 | 45,837 | 1,31,225 |
| Nimar ... ... ... ... | 10,124 | 161 | 1,063 | 11,348 | 2,309 | 895 | 1 | 25,158 | 50,558 |
| Betul ... ... ... ... | 6,790 | ... | ... | 6,790 | 1,818 | 1,571 | ... | 39,402 | 88,667 |
| Chhindwara .. ... ... ... | 6,129 | ... | ... | 6,129 | 5,152 | 218 | ... | 54,425 | 1,51,850 |
| Wardha .... ... ... ... | 3,372 | ... | ... | 3,372 | 259 | 1,367 | ... | 30,061 | 74,448 |
| Nagpur ... ... ... ... | 822 | ... | 16 | 838 | 1,531 | 416 | ... | 61,445 | 1,23,840 |
| Chanda ... ... ... ... | 6,853 | 1,43,810 | 1,772 | 1,47,435 | 292 | 167 | 3,416 | 42,786 | 1,14,153 |
| Bhandara ... ... ... ... | 1,447 | 2,50,070 | 3,379 | 2,54,896 | 135 | 57 | 1,684 | 50,178 | 1,07,531 |
| Balaghat ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,093 | 2,075 | 4 | 3,348 | 40,750 | 81,500 |
| Raipur ... ... ... ... | 5,293 | 1,415 | ... | 6,708 | ... | ... | ... | 80,371 | ... |
| Bilaspur ... ... ... ... | ... | ... | ... | 7,037 | 496 | 749 | 5,789 | 79,302 | 2,78,307 |
| Sambalpur ... ... ... ... | ... | 5,282 | ... | 7,314 | ... | ... | 1,068 | 36,646 | 97,615 |

Showing the area under each of the principal crops in each district

D. 1.—Crops grown in the kharif (or Sehari) season

| Name of District. | Rice transplanted. | | Rice broad-casted. | Juari. | Juari and Thur. | Sawan. | Kutki. | Kodo. | Urhar (or Thur.) | Urd, Mung and Moth. | Cotton. | Cotton, Thur. | Til. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Irrigated. | Unirrigated. | Unirrigated. | Unirrigated. | Unirrigated. | Unirrigated. | Unirrigated. | Unirrigated. | Unirrigated. | Unirrigated. | Unirrigated. | Unirrigated. | Unirrigated. |
| | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres | Acres. |
| igor | ... | 994 | 10,329 | 69,385 | 5,427 | 450 | 12,724 | 34,915 | 445 | 1,925 | 16,148 | 9,485 | 18,040 |
| ...t | ... | 54 | 50,232 | 25,565 | ... | 8 | 13,231 | 30,918 | 833 | 3,391 | 8,579 | ... | 15,077 |
| balpur | ... | 2,657 | 1,17,038 | 20,709 | ... | 815 | 30,122 | 1,69,654 | 7,398 | 11,290 | 19,591 | ... | 40,268 |
| ndla | ... | 300 | 76,442 | 58 | 398 | 240 | 31,029 | 88,707 | 7 | 6,897 | 525 | ... | 17,841 |
| ni | ... | 90,423 | 16,728 | 8,379 | 551 | 5,636 | 24,304 | 59,593 | 1,063 | 2,039 | 5,989 | ... | 17,020 |
| rsinghpur | ... | ... | ... | 17,919 | 6,306 | 17,873 | 11,394 | 40,939 | 30,297 | 3,527 | 4,361 | 4,635 | 23,593 |
| shangabad | ... | ... | ... | 11,662 | 17,699 | 1,233 | 679 | 25,546 | 27,284 | 3,526 | 719 | 8,391 | 1,469 |
| imar | ... | ... | ... | 13,893 | 1,53,428 | 13 | 2,880 | 2,706 | 1,556 | 42,975 | 13,614 | 36,066 | 501 |
| otul | ... | ... | ... | 13,855 | 56,477 | 2,061 | 13,401 | 68,911 | 66,627 | 10,113 | 6,863 | 2,161 | ... |
| hindwara | ... | ... | 42 | 6,993 | 48,254 | 78,222 | 2,385 | 22,818 | 23,404 | 9,985 | 13,932 | 9,668 | 39,000 |
| rdha | ... | ... | ... | 1,307 | 1,31,222 | 47,946 | ... | ... | 107 | ... | 14,567 | 2,06,177 | 24,191 |
| gpur | ... | ... | 83,466 | 1,391 | 2,546 | 2,74,694 | ... | 315 | 603 | 63,208 | 10,539 | 15,588 | 1,03,759 |
| anda | ... | 1,40,216 | 27,565 | 17,635 | 26,418 | 40,509 | 231 | 1 | 246 | 3,807 | 7,888 | 5,781 | ... |
| handara | ... | 2,42,908 | 1,60,105 | 64,841 | 12,477 | 16,519 | 32 | 442 | 6,409 | ... | 4,763 | ... | ... |
| laghat | ... | ... | 1,08,618 | 1,70,774 | 1,056 | 1,255 | 353 | 2,173 | 8,605 | 3,414 | 310 | ... | ... |
| ipur | ... | ... | ... | 10,51,538 | 50 | ... | 38 | 2,174 | 1,38,280 | 21,161 | 1,02,894 | 6,910 | ... |
| ilaspur | ... | ... | ... | 7,16,620 | 1,688 | ... | 38 | 61 | 84,810 | ... | 15,733 | 20,025 | ... |
| ambalpur | ... | ... | 44,251 | 1,31,762 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 33,976 | 11,372 | ... |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7,448 |

MENT D.

of the Central Provinces during the year 1884-85.

including permanent orchards and groves.

| Castor. | | Lahi. | | False hemp. | | Groves and orchards | | Garden crops. | | Miscellaneous food crops. | | Mi-cellaneous non-food crops. | | Total. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Unirrigated. | | Unirrigated. | | Unirrigated. | | Irrigated. | Unirrigated. | Irrigated. | Unirrigated. | Irrigated. | Unirrigated. | Irrigated. | Unirrigated. | Irrigated. | Unirrigated. | |
| Acres. | | Acres. | | Acres. | | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | Acres | Acres. | Acres. | Acres. | |
| 13 | | ... | | 1,184 | | ... | 3,244 | ... | 1,539 | ... | 9,418 | ... | (a) 20,865 | ... | 2,06,530 | (a) Includes Ramtili, acres 18,386. |
| 4 | | ... | | 536 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (b) 3,471 | ... | (c) 1,720 | ... | 1,63,886 | (b) Includes Maize acres 3,350. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | (c) Ditto Al do. 1,659. |
| 1,215 | | ... | | 798 | | ... | ... | ... | 1,085 | ... | (d) 3,925 | ... | (e) 610 | ... | 4,27,175 | (d) Includes Maize, acres 3,698. (e) Ramtili, acres 610. |
| 13 | | ... | | 1,544 | | 6 | 140 | ... | ... | ... | (f) 2,072 | 247 | (e) 5,745 | 253 | 2,51,207 | (e) Includes Juari acres 711, and (f) Maka 1,344. |
| 189 | | ... | | 1,395 | | ... | ... | 438 | ... | ... | (h) 5,596 | ... | (g) 21,759 | 438 | 2,60,067 | (g) Includes Jagni acres 21,755. (h) ,, Kangni acres 5,284; Maka 312. |
| 1,147 | | ... | | 1,046 | | ... | 2,124 | ... | 1,528 | ... | (i) 10,111 | ... | 19 | ... | 1,92,451 | (i) ,, Bajra acres 7,819; Maka 556, and Kangni acres 1,431. |
| 800 | | ... | | 862 | | ... | 3,420 | ... | 1,121 | ... | (j) 69,062 | ... | (k) 438 | ... | 1,92,501 | (j) Includes Bajra acres 1,456. (k) ,, Sanai, acres 204. |
| 44 | | 4,481 | | 1,294 | | ... | 838 | ... | 383 | ... | (l) 35,276 | ... | 2,480 | ... | 3,52,654 | (l) ,, Bajra ,, 27,381. |
| 747 | | ... | | 2,393 | | ... | 970 | 53 | 1,065 | ... | 4,734 | 6 | (m) 58,202 | 59 | 3,33,486 | (m) ,, Jagni ,, 58,202. |
| 6,228 | | ... | | 2,496 | | 17 | 512 | ... | 1,356 | ... | 15,929 | ... | 33,588 | 17 | 3,28,968 | |
| 2,962 | | ... | | 541 | | 135 | ... | 1,153 | .. | 217 | 2,730 | ... | 366 | 1,505 | 4,41,926 | |
| ... | | ... | | 743 | | ... | 724 | ... | 3,916 | ... | (n) 1,573 | ... | (o) 1,524 | ... | 5,26,275 | (n) ,, Bajra ,, 686. (o) ,, Jagni ,, 911. |
| 27 | | ... | | 883 | | ... | ... | 67 | ... | ... | (p) 4,863 | ... | (q) 31 | 1,40,283 | 1,36,564 | (p) Includes Popat 2,538 acres, Maka acres 1,772. |
| 17 | | ... | | 468 | | 135 | 1,231 | 239 | ... | ... | 340 | ... | 2,501 | 2,43,282 | 2,72,972 | (q) Includes Tobacco, 31 acres |
| ... | | ... | | 70 | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | (r) 807 | ... | 19 | ... | 3,01,231 | (r) Ditto Mandia 795 acres. |
| 30,802 | | ... | | 1,055 | | ... | ... | ... | 1,202 | ... | (s) 1,789 | ... | 138 | ... | 13,70,899 | (s) Ditto Mandia 699, Kutki 1,090 acres. |
| 1,358 | | ... | | 1,008 | | ... | 3,598 | ... | ... | ... | 1,641 | ... | (t) 200 | ... | 8,57,883 | (t) Sanai |
| 1,205 | | ... | | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,105 | .. | ... | ... | 2,31,117 | |

| Name of District. | Wheat. | Wheat and gram (bira.) | Barley and barley and gram. | Gram. | Peas. | Masur. | Lakh or Tiura. | Linseed. | Tobacco. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Unirrigated. | Unirrigated. | Unirrigated. | Unirrigated. | Unirrigated. | Unirrigated. | Unirrigated. | Unirrigated. | Irrigated. | Unirrigated. |
| Saugor ... | 4,95,051 | 28,535 | 1,231 | 76,381 | 1,236 | 12,158 | 2,173 | 34,359 | ... | 1,632 |
| Damoh ... | 2,19,224 | ... | 1,671 | 51,221 | ... | 7,436 | 1,378 | 54,881 | ... | 954 |
| Jabalpur .. | 3,02,409 | 1,43,366 | 3,552 | 89,511 | 2,830 | 19,489 | 868 | 68,472 | ... | 515 |
| Mandla ... | 68,246 | 1,421 | 206 | 32,773 | 827 | 10,026 | 70 | 6,575 | 259 | 543 |
| Seoni ... | 2,49,210 | 20,351 | 60 | 34,443 | 2,571 | 18,916 | 15,816 | 15,169 | ... | 17 |
| Narsinghpur ... | 1,70,557 | 90,755 | 180 | 87,382 | 3,961 | 12,805 | 14,423 | 8,351 | ... | 794 |
| Hoshangabad .. | 5,55,136 | 55,606 | 70 | 73,103 | 1,210 | 4,128 | 35,221 | 22,986 | ... | 1,484 |
| Nimar .. | *32,430 | 299 | ... | †8,825 | 2,987 | ‡14,549 | 215 | 9,915 | ... | 294 |
| Betul ... | 1,65,829 | 24,489 | 12 | 38,862 | 3,318 | 29,238 | 14,252 | 4,668 | ... | 91 |
| Chhindwara. ... | 1,51,318 | 35,123 | ... | 50,821 | 6,795 | 17,909 | 9,455 | 8,326 | ... | 544 |
| Wardha .. | 2,12,549 | ... | ... | 10,709 | 3,612 | 740 | ... | 1,86,174 | ... | 1,255 |
| Nagpur ... | 3,53,346 | ... | ... | 29,359 | 4,956 | 3,562 | ... | 1,91,537 | ... | 724 |
| Chanda ... | 85,575 | ... | 452 | 14,899 | 5,439 | 361 | ... | 1,11,864 | 79 | 338 |
| Bhandara ... | 1,14,419 | ... | 958 | 29,276 | 4,779 | 2,348 | ... | 79,385 | ... | 318 |
| Balaghat ... | 15,741 | ... | 1,548 | 11,947 | 6,500 | 2,129 | 43,375 | 27,825 | ... | 1,160 |
| Raipur .. | 1,03,991 | ... | ... | 60,106 | 72,258 | 34,756 | 43,024 | 1,93,958 | 1,389 | 1,195 |
| Bilaspur ... | 58,480 | ... | ... | 96,814 | 5,866 | 48,113 | 26,112 | 60,044 | ... | 2,790 |
| Sambalpur ... | 125 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 194 |

* 7,951 acres irrigated.
† 620 „ „
‡ 1,093 „ „

in the rabi (or Unhari) season.

| Garden crops. | | Miscellaneous food crops. | | Miscellaneous non-food crops. | | Total. | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Irrigated. | Unirrigated. | Irrigated. | Unirrigated. | Irrigated. | Unirrigated. | Irrigated. | Unirrigated. | |
| ... | 776 | ... | 6,724 | ... | 5,411 | ... | 6,65,667 | |
| ... | 32 | ... | ... | ... | 498 | ... | 3,37,295 | |
| ... | 1,905 | ... | ... | ... | (a) 2,857 | ... | 6,35,774 | (a) Includes Al 101, Mustard 2,505 acres. |
| 22 | 10 | ... | ... | 205 | (b) 117 | 486 | 1,20,814 | (b) Includes Rape 105 acres. |
| 60 | ... | ... | (c) 132 | ... | 366 | 60 | 3,57,051 | (c) Includes Arhar 132 acres. |
| ... | 1,526 | ... | ... | 53 | 1,093 | 53 | 3,91,827 | |
| ... | 1,181 | ... | 11,998 | ... | 31 | ... | 7,62,154 | |
| ... | 660 | 1,726 | 2,978 | 607 | 962 | 11,197 | 55,450 | (d) Includes Poput 2,252, Lakh 39,320, Ringni Juar 4,352 acres. |
| 596 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,788 | 596 | 2,83,547 | (e) Includes Til 2,465, Castor 13,627 acres. |
| ... | 622 | ... | 2,771 | ... | ... | ... | 2,83,684 | (f) Includes Ringni Juar 60,044, Mung 5,268, Urud 895, Poput 6,550, Kultha 3,179, Lakh 17,049 acres. |
| 1,146 | ... | 338 | 9,733 | 72 | 1,648 | 1,556 | 4,26,420 | |
| ... | 5,716 | ... | (d) 45,924 | ... | (e) 23,081 | ... | 6,58,205 | (g) Includes Til 22,053, Castor 10,516, Cotton 3,493 acres. |
| 2,939 | ... | 11 | (f) 99,208 | ... | (g) 36,074 | 3,029 | 3,54,210 | (h) Includes Lakh 20,115, Poput 5,926, Ringni 9,545, Kultha 9,323, Urud 41,012, Mung 1,024, Lakholi 87,443 acres. |
| 5,701 | 189 | ... | (h) 174,470 | ... | (i) 4,694 | 6,659 | 4,09,828 | (i) Includes Til 981, Erandi 3,623 acres. |
| ... | ... | ... | (j) 41,536 | ... | (k) 5,797 | ... | 1,57,558 | (j) Includes Poput 4,846, Kultha 7,683, Urud 28,256 acres. |
| 3,512 | ... | ... | ... | ... | (l) 6,071 | 4,901 | 5,15,359 | (k) Includes Rape 891, Castor 4,692 acres. |
| ... | 827 | ... | 5,518 | ... | (m) 35,725 | ... | 3,40,289 | (l) Includes Kusum 6,071 acres. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 319 | (m) Includes Castor 9,272, Rape 26,044 acres. |

D.—3. Crops grown in the hot weather.

| Name of District. | Sugar cane. | Melons. | Miscellaneous food crops | Miscellaneous non-food crops. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Irrigated. | Irrigated. | Irrigated. | Irrigated. | Irrigated. | |
| Saugor... | 2,958 | 67 | (a) 290 | ... | 3,315 | (a) Shakurkand. |
| Damoh... | 743 | ... | ... | ... | 743 | |
| Jabalpur | 1,727 | 111 | ... | ... | 1,838 | |
| Mandla... | 839 | 10 | ... | (b) 42 | 891 | (b) Pan. |
| Seoni ... | 757 | 24 | ... | ... | 781 | |
| Narsinghpur | 1,677 | 258 | ... | ... | 1,935 | |
| Hoshangabad | 412 | 676 | ... | ... | 1,088 | |
| Nimar ... | 126 | 25 | ... | ... | 151 | |
| Betul ... | 6,109 | ... | ... | 26 | 6,135 | |
| Chhindwara | 5,700 | 185 | ... | (c)227 | 6,112 | (c) Al. |
| Wardha | 293 | 18 | ... | ... | 311 | |
| Nagpur | 838 | ... | ... | ... | 838 | |
| Chanda | 4,123 | ... | ... | ... | 4,123 | |
| Bhandara | 4,955 | ... | ... | ... | 4,955 | |
| Balaghat | 1,889 | 4 | 1,160 | 40 | 3,093 | |
| Raipur... | 1,807 | ... | ... | ... | 1,807 | |
| Bilaspur | 5,798 | ... | 1,239 | ... | 7,037 | |
| Sambalpur | 5,282 | 145 | 1,887 | ... | 7,314 | |

## STATEMENT E.

Showing the results of Experimental harvestings made during 1884-85 in the case of Juari, Cotton, Rice, Wheat, Gram, Linseed and Sugar-cane.

| District. | No. of cuttings. | Out-turn per acre in lbs. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Kind. | Maximum. | Minimum. | Average. | |
| | | | **JUARI.** | | | |
| Saugor ... | 3 | Grain. | 430 | 56 | 248 | 2 by Kanungo and 1 by Extra Assistant Commissioner. |
| Damoh ... | 3 | Do. | 845 | 527 | 672 | 3 by Deputy Commissioner. |
| Jabalpur ... | 1 | Do. | ... | ... | 330 | 1 by Naib Tahsildar. |
| Hoshangabad ... | 1 | Do. | ... | ... | 420 | By Extra Assistant Commissioner. |
| Nimar ... | 11 | Do. | 1,230 | 860 | 663 | Ditto ditto. |
| Chhindwara ... | 1 | Do. | ... | ... | 240 | Ditto ditto. |
| Chanda ... | 1 | Do. | ... | ... | 690 | Ditto ditto. |
| | | | **COTTON.** | | | |
| Saugor ... | 4 | Not stated. | 60 | 6 | 24 | 2 by Kanungo and 2 by Extra Assistant Commissioner. |
| Damoh ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 61 | 1 by Deputy Commissioner. |
| Jabalpur ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 50 | 1 by Kanungo. |
| Hoshangabad ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 53 | By Kanungo. |
| Nimar ... | 9 | Cotton with seed ... | 255 | 93 | 152 | By Extra Assistant Commissioners. |
| | | | **RICE.** | | | |
| Saugor ... | 8 | Unhusked rice. | 1,080 | 235 | 646 | 2 by Kanungo, 2 by Tahsildar and 4 by Extra Assistant Commissioner. |
| Damoh ... | 1 | Do. | ... | ... | 1,362 | 1 by Deputy Commissioner. |
| Jabalpur ... | 8 | Do. | 3,400 | 442 | 1,678 | 6 by Tahsildar and 2 by Naib Tahsildar. |
| Mandla ... | 3 | Do. | 1,725 | 1,385 | 1,597 | 3 by Deputy Commissioner. |
| Seoni ... | 1 | Do. | ... | ... | 2,040 | 1 by Extra Assistant Commissioner. |
| Nagpur ... | 2 | Do. | 1,820 | 1,724 | 1,772 | By Deputy Commissioner. |
| Balaghat ... | 5 | Do. | 4,080 | 1,780 | 3,118 | By Extra Assistant Commissioner. |
| Raipur ... | 2 | Do. | 1,350 | 950 | 1,070 | By Tahsildar. |
| Sambalpur ... | 3 | Do. | 1,395 | 760 | 1,078 | By Extra Assistant Commissioner. |
| | | | **WHEAT.** | | | |
| Saugor ... | 4 | Grain. | 841 | 460 | 590 | 2 by Tahsildar and 2 by Extra Assistant Commissioner. |
| Damoh ... | 28 | Do. | 691 | 192 | 433 | 28 by Deputy Commissioner. |
| Jabalpur ... | 5 | Do. | 1,000 | 440 | 696 | 5 by Tahsildar. |
| Mandla ... | 3 | Do. | 763 | 440 | 548 | 3 by Deputy Commissioner. |
| Seoni ... | 2 | Do. | 920 | 575 | 748 | 2 by Extra Assistant Commissioner. |
| Narsinghpur ... | 13 | Do. | 990 | 490 | 647 | All by Extra Assistant Commissioners. |
| Hoshangabad ... | 4 | Do. | 520 | 226 | 382 | Ditto ditto. |
| Nimar ... | 17 | Do. | 1,310 | 550 | 902 | Ditto ditto. |
| Chhindwara ... | 1 | Do. | ... | ... | 514 | By Extra Assistant Commissioner. |
| Wardha ... | 3 | Do. | 560 | 80 | 390 | Ditto ditto. |
| Chanda ... | 1 | Do. | ... | ... | 690 | Ditto ditto. |
| Raipur ... | 5 | Do. | 1,270 | 720 | 1,04[illegible] | 4 by Settlement Officer and 1 by Naib Tahsildar. |
| Bilaspur ... | 3 | Do. | 772 | 430 | 56[illegible] | By Extra Assistant Commissioner. |

## STATEMENT E.—(Continued.)

| District. | No. of cuttings. | Out-turn per acre in lbs. | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Kind. | Maximum. | Minimum. | Average. | |
| **GRAM.** | | | | | | |
| Saugor ... | 5 | Grain. | 758 | 220 | 576 | 4 by Tahsildar and 1 by Extra Assistant Commissioner. |
| Damoh ... | 3 | Do. | 314 | 212 | 279 | 3 by Deputy Commissioner. |
| Jabalpur ... | 1 | Do. | ... | ... | 660 | 1 by Tahsildar. |
| Mandla ... | 2 | Do. | 640 | 465 | 553 | 1 by Deputy Commissioner. |
| Seoni ... | 2 | Do. | 675 | 645 | 660 | 2 by Extra Assistant Commissioner. |
| Narsinghpur ... | 7 | Do. | 1,350 | 480 | 873 | By Extra Assistant Commissioners, except 2 which were made by Deputy Commissioner. |
| Hoshangabad ... | 1 | Do. | ... | ... | 870 | By Extra Assistant Commissioner. |
| Nimar ... | 6 | Do. | 780 | 490 | 605 | All by Extra Assistant Commissioners. |
| Chhindwara ... | 1 | Do. | ... | ... | 440 | By Extra Assistant Commissioner. |
| Chanda ... | 1 | Do. | ... | ... | 237 | Ditto ditto. |
| Bilaspur ... | 4 | Do. | 465 | 282 | 384 | Ditto ditto. |
| **LINSEED.** | | | | | | |
| Saugor ... | 3 | Seed. | 400 | 113 | 251 | 2 by Tahsildar and 1 by Extra Assistant Commissioner. |
| Damoh ... | 2 | Do. | 235 | 180 | 208 | 2 by Deputy Commissioner. |
| Jabalpur ... | 1 | Do. | ... | ... | 480 | 1 by Kanungo. |
| Mandla ... | 2 | Do. | 170 | 60 | 115 | 2 by Deputy Commissioner. |
| Seoni ... | 2 | Do. | 280 | 261 | 271 | 2 by Extra Assistant Commissioner. |
| Narsinghpur ... | 5 | Do. | 520 | 115 | 290 | All by Extra Assistant Commissioners, except 2 which were made by Deputy Commissioner. |
| Hoshangabad ... | 1 | Do. | ... | ... | 370 | By Extra Assistant Commissioner. |
| Nimar ... | 4 | Do. | 400 | 237 | 294 | Ditto ditto. |
| Wardha ... | 3 | Do. | 330 | 187 | 259 | All by Extra Assistant Commissioners. |
| Chanda ... | 1 | Do. | ... | ... | 385 | By Extra Assistant Commissioner. |
| Raipur ... | 2 | Do. | 280 | 240 | 260 | By Settlement Officer. |
| Bilaspur ... | 2 | Do. | 105 | 67 | 86 | By Extra Assistant Commissioner. |
| **SUGAR CANE** | | | | | | |
| Saugor ... | 3 | Gurh. | 2,000 | 475 | 1,168 | 2 by Kanungo and 1 by Extra Assistant Commissioner. |
| Jabalpur ... | 3 | Do. | 1,520 | 1,280 | 1,413 | 3 by Naib Tahsildar. |
| Seoni ... | 1 | Do. | ... | ... | 1,192 | 1 by Extra Assistant Commissioner. |
| Nimar ... | 3 | Do. | 11,520 | 4,520 | 7,348 | By Extra Assistant Commissioners. |
| Chhindwara ... | 1 | Do. | ... | ... | 3,160 | Ditto ditto. |
| Chanda ... | 1 | Do. | ... | ... | 5,340 | By Deputy Commissioner. |
| Bilaspur ... | 1 | Do. | ... | ... | 1,375 | By Extra Assistant Commissioner. |
| Sambalpur ... | 5 | Do. | 6,400 | 2,150 | 4,248 | Ditto ditto. |

## STATEMENT

Showing the retail prices in seers per rupee ruling for

| District. | | Wheat. | | | | Rice common. | | | | Juar. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | August 15th. | November 15th. | February 15th. | May 15th. | August 15th. | November 15th. | February 15th. | May 15th. | August 15th. | November 15th. | February 15th. | May 15th. |
| Saugor ... | 1884-85 | 27·8 | 26· | 31· | 31·80 | 11· | 13· | 15· | 13·71 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1883-84 | 20· | 25· | 25· | 27· | 9· | 12· | 11· | 11· | ... | ... | 35· | ... |
| Damoh ... | 1884-85 | 32· | 32· | 31·8 | 32· | 13·8 | 17· | 16·8 | 20· | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1883-84 | 24· | 29· | 29·8 | 32· | 12·8 | 14·8 | 12·8 | 14·8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Jabalpur ... | 1884-85 | 22· | 25·8 | 26· | 22· | 12· | 15· | 17·8 | 15·5 | 24· | 21· | 28· | 26· |
| | 1883-84 | 18· | 22· | 23· | 24· | 14· | 15· | 13· | 13· | 22· | 20· | 30· | 27· |
| Mandla ... | 1884-85 | 32·8 | 35· | 35· | 25· | 17· | 18· | 22· | 18· | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1883-84 | 25· | 26·8 | 25· | 22· | 19· | 21· | 20· | 18·8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Seoni ... | 1884-85 | 25· | 27·8 | 31· | 22·40 | 16· | 19·8 | 19· | 17·92 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1883-84 | 18·8 | 21·8 | 24· | 26·8 | 14· | 19 | 20· | 17·8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Narsinghpur ... | 1884-85 | 20·8 | 22· | ... | 19·11 | 11·8 | 13·8 | ... | 14·92 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1883-84 | 18· | 19· | ... | 22· | 12·8 | 12·8 | ... | 12·8 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hoshangabad .. | 1884-85 | 20·4 | 20·4 | 23·10 | ... | 9·8 | 11·4 | 12·6 | 12·01 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1883-84 | 16·2 | 16·9 | 19·2 | 20·4 | 9·9 | 10 11 | 10·11 | 11·11 | 21· | ... | 28· | 30· |
| Nimar ... | 1884-85 | 21·10 | 24·12 | 28·14 | 23·27 | 14·14 | 14·14 | 17· | 15·24 | 26·4 | 30· | 31·14 | 24·80 |
| | 1883-84 | 15·7 | 17·8 | 17·8 | 21·10 | 11·14 | 15·15 | 15·15 | 14·14 | 18·12 | 18·12 | 20·10 | 23·7 |
| Betul ... | 1884-85 | 27· | 28· | 24· | 22· | 12· | 14· | 15· | 12·50 | 22· | 30· | 30· | 28· |
| | 1883-84 | 19· | 18· | 17· | 23·8 | 11· | 13· | 11· | 13· | 20 | 19·8 | 20· | 21 |
| [illegible] ... | 1884-85 | 26·8 | 25· | 25·2 | 24· | 12·8 | 13·4 | 14·5 | 14· | 27·8 | 28·8 | 29·12 | 24· |
| | 1883-84 | 25· | 25·8 | 24· | 24· | 13·8 | 15· | 13· | 13· | 31·12 | 31· | 27· | 27· |
| Wardha ... | 1884-85 | 26· | 27· | 26· | 24· | 12· | 12· | 14· | 11·42 | 27· | 27· | 28· | 29·9 |
| | 1883-84 | ... | 20· | 24· | 20· | ... | 16· | 11· | 10· | ... | 25· | 23· | 18· |
| Nagpur ... | 1884-85 | 23·4 | 26· | 26·12 | 22·50 | 14·12 | 14·12 | 16· | 13·75 | 27·12 | 29·12 | 24·12 | 29·06 |
| | 1883-84 | 18·12 | 20·8 | 22·4 | 22·12 | 16· | 16· | 16· | 14·12 | 31· | 31·4 | 26·12 | 28·12 |
| Chanda ... | 1884-85 | 24· | 27· | 23· | 26·1 | 17· | 17·8 | 17· | 17·9 | 26· | 26·8 | 26· | 27·8 |
| | 1883-84 | 19· | 20· | 22· | 24 | 15· | 16· | 16· | 16· | 27·8 | 37· | 28· | 26· |
| Bhandara... | 1884-85 | 23·12 | 26·12 | 26· | 27· | 16·8 | 17·8 | 19· | 19· | 23·4 | 24·4 | 25· | ... |
| | 1883-84 | 20· | 20·4 | 20· | 24· | 20· | 20· | 18·12 | 17· | 35· | 35· | 29· | 22· |
| Balaghat ... | 1884-85 | 23· | 24· | 29· | 27·56 | 21· | 24· | 26· | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1883-84 | 19· | 20· | 19· | 23· | 26· | 27· | 21· | 24· | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Raipur ... | 1884-85 | 28· | 36· | 42· | 35. | 24· | 24· | 27· | 24·33 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1883-84 | 20· | 24·4 | 27· | 32· | 36· | 30·8 | 24· | 24· | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bilaspur ... | 1884-85 | 42· | 48·13 | 62·2 | 53·25 | 39· | 45·10 | 36·8 | 31·5 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1883-84 | 27· | 28·8 | 36· | 47·8 | 56· | 39· | 41· | 34· | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sambalpur .. | 1884-85 | 22·12 | 28· | 31·8 | ... | 24· | 28· | 31·8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1883-84 | 17· | 14·8 | 17·8 | 21·8 | 35· | 29·12 | 33·4 | 28·4 | ... | ... | ... | ... |

F.

the more important kinds of agricultural produce.

| Gram. | | | | Kutki and Kodo. | | | | Linseed. | | | | Cotton cleaned. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| August 15th. | November 15th. | February 15th. | May 15th. | August 15th. | November 15th. | February 15th. | May 15th. | August 15th. | November 15th. | February 15th. | May 15th. | August 15th. | November 15th. | February 15th. | May 15th. |
| 30· | 23 8 | 31· | 32·40 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15·75 | ... | ... | | 2·50 |
| 26·8 | 30 8 | 32· | 29· | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 39· | 27· | 29·8 | 40· | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 14·22 | ... | ... | ... | 2·25 |
| 39· | 39· | 34 8 | 34· | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 28· | 29· | 29· | 30· | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11·5 | ... | ... | ... | 2·25 |
| 26· | 27· | 27· | 28· | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 45· | 42· | 40· | 40· | ... | ... | ... | 26· | ... | ... | ... | 14· | ... | ... | ... | 2·0 |
| 40· | 40· | 37· | 45· | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 28· | 34· | 28· | 23·57 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12·13 | ... | ... | ... | 2· |
| 24· | 23· | 25· | 27· | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 32· | 33· | ... | 32·19 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11·75 | ... | ... | ... | 2·75 |
| 24·8 | 24·8 | ... | 28· | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 29·4 | 29·4 | 28·2 | 28·05 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11·07 | ... | ... | ... | 2·25 |
| 23·15 | 21·10 | 22 10 | 28·2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24·14 | 27·10 | 23·15 | 24·15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 12·44 | ... | ... | ... | 2·25 |
| 18·7 | 20·4 | 20·4 | 25·13 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 26· | 26· | 24· | 23·5 | ... | ... | ... | 19·12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2·25 |
| 18· | 18· | 18· | 24· | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 31· | 27·12 | 25·15 | 27· | ... | ... | ... | 20· | ... | ... | ... | 12· | ... | ... | ... | 2· |
| 30·14 | 28· | 23·8 | 27· | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 20· | 22· | 21· | 24· | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2· |
| ... | 17· | 17· | 18· | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22·12 | 22·12 | 23·4 | 22·50 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11·25 | ... | ... | ... | 2·18 |
| 22·4 | 21·12 | 19·12 | 21 12 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 26· | 27·8 | 22·8 | 26·8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 11·3 | ... | ... | ... | 1·9 |
| 21·8 | 19·8 | 16·8 | 25· | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 24·4 | 22 8 | 22· | 29·5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 26·8 | 21·8 | 20· | 26·4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 26· | 25· | 24· | 28·80 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12·65 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 28· | 26· | 17· | 26· | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 22· | 21· | 25· | 20·92 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15·20 | ... | ... | ... | 2·28 |
| 22·8 | 26·8 | 24· | 26· | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 38· | 36· | 40· | 29·31 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 28· | 34· | 30· | 42· | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 15· | 19·8 | 19·8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 18· | 14·8 | 10· | 19·8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

## STATEMENT G.

Showing the distribution of the occupied area between the various cultivating classes and also the rental in each district of the Central Provinces during the year 1884-85.

G (1).—Details of proprietors.

| Name of district. | Total area included in holdings. | Land held by Malguzars. | | | Land held by Malik Makbuzas. | | | Land held by revenue free grantees. | | | Total area held by proprietors *i. e.* totals of columns 3, 4, 7, and 10. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Area held as sir. | Area cultivated other than sir. | Percentage of occupied area held by Malguzar. | Number of holdings. | Area. | Revenue assessed. | Number of holdings. | Area. | Revenue assesable. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
| Saugor ... | 11,32,232 | 1,20,101 | 94,112 | 19 | 2,353 | 41,164 | 24,608 | 1,391 | 10,797 | 4,553 | 2,66,174 |
| Damoh ... | 6,76,106 | 77,137 | 35,628 | 16 | 2,666 | 29,655 | 13,465 | 500 | 6,727 | 2,151 | 1,49,147 |
| Jabalpur ... | 12,58,512 | 1,41,604 | 97,607 | 19 | 3,661 | 42,175 | 20,775 | 4,211 | 14,577 | 2,566 | 2,95,963 |
| Mandla ... | 4,42,201 | 37,318 | 52,657 | 20 | 675 | 3,775 | 1,053 | 6 | 5,166 | 468 | 98,916 |
| Seoni ... | 7,23,606 | 65,467 | 1,33,874 | 27 | 210 | 5,262 | 2,076 | 9 | 233 | 97 | 2,04,836 |
| Narsinghpur ... | 7,10,801 | 1,04,884 | 29,007 | 18 | 1,947 | 11,924 | 9,763 | 829 | 3,250 | 2,057 | 1,49,065 |
| Hoshangabad ... | 12,61,662 | 2,27,592 | 1,22,482 | 28 | 1,191 | 21,341 | 8,692 | 336 | 4,982 | 1,834 | 3,76,397 |
| Nimar ... | 4,93,876 | 43,949 | 10,254 | 10 | 21,485 | 1,64,741 | 1,41,111 | 2,784 | 23,949 | 15,706 | 2,42,893 |
| Betul ... | 9,14,804 | 59,466 | 33,514 | 10 | 457 | 6,690 | 5,413 | 136 | 3,440 | 1,114 | 1,03,110 |
| Chhindwara ... | 6,57,384 | 89,458 | 24,438 | 17 | 612 | 7,087 | 2,678 | 123 | 3,890 | 556 | 1,24,873 |
| Wardha ... | 11,23,133 | 1,25,760 | 61,359 | 16 | 275 | 45,297 | 39,743 | 855 | 38,982 | 27,925 | 2,71,398 |
| Nagpur ... | 14,57,233 | 1,48,479 | 62,527 | 14 | 7,911 | 90,332 | 1,10,979 | 1,689 | 16,485 | 11,773 | 3,17,823 |
| Chanda ... | 13,35,645 | 96,558 | 5,01,269 | 44 | 4,664 | 72,748 | 29,877 | 1,405 | 18,762 | 5,025 | 6,89,337 |
| Bhandara ... | 10,34,417 | 2,02,172 | 13,657 | 20 | 5,246 | 64,135 | 43,147 | 152 | 988 | 515 | 2,80,952 |
| Balaghat ... | 3,80,273 | 56,645 | 25,686 | 21 | 1,555 | 13,841 | 8,055 | ... | ... | ... | 96,172 |
| Raipur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bilaspur ... | 10,79,213 | 2,19,553 | 10,903 | 21 | 1,363 | 29,297 | 10,467 | 84 | 52,965 | 6,818 | 3,12,718 |
| Sambalpur* ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

*Information not available.

| Name of District. | Land held by absolute occupancy tenants. | | | Land held by occupancy tenants. | | | Land held in ordinary tenant right by tenants of other classes. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of holdings. | Area. | Rent. | Number of holdings. | Area. | Rent. | Area. | Rent. |
| | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 |
| Saugor ... | 12,307 | 1,91,315 | 1,97,332 | 21,789 | 2,34,920 | 2,58,252 | 1,06,139 | 1,05,470 |
| Damoh ... | 11,554 | 1,36,551 | 1,22,978 | 14,889 | 1,41,826 | 1,48,820 | 74,130 | 81,153 |
| Jabalpur ... | 18,136 | 2,56,893 | 2,69,815 | 28,043 | 2,12,997 | 3,10,239 | 67,088 | 1,19,955 |
| Mandla ... | 7,237 | 14,492 | 8,555 | 24,966 | 93,227 | 27,688 | ... | ... |
| Seoni ... | 1,817 | 54,065 | 34,824 | 9,428 | 1,58,237 | 1,27,647 | 76,161 | 37,279 |
| Narsinghpur ... | 28,944 | 1,59,260 | 2,69,928 | 38,965 | 1,92,509 | 3,03,628 | 47,252 | 81,164 |
| Hoshangabad ... | 27,003 | 3,41,602 | 3,35,214 | 17,906 | 2,02,798 | 2,16,829 | 88,470 | 1,01,445 |
| Nimar ... | 740 | 6,074 | 2,700 | 25,158 | 2,38,724 | 1,30,971 | ... | ... |
| Betul ... | 9,543 | 2,00,522 | 1,00,812 | 20,299 | 3,23,766 | 1,25,218 | 39,358 | 8,670 |
| Chhindwara ... | 10,407 | 1,21,344 | 1,06,034 | 22,341 | 2,23,949 | 1,47,659 | ... | ... |
| Wardha ... | 12,059 | 1,87,160 | 1,52,013 | 24,881 | 3,62,976 | 2,97,117 | 18,773 | 14,988 |
| Nagpur ... | 21,389 | 2,74,384 | 2,97,018 | 14,309 | 1,90,141 | 1,69,577 | 2,81,238 | 2,02,438 |
| Chanda ... | 19,050 | 1,76,217 | 99,096 | 32,954 | 3,05,759 | 1,92,676 | 92,108 | 35,314 |
| Bhandara ... | 16,943 | 1,25,486 | 93,016 | 11,369 | 94,601 | 83,785 | 45,901 | 39,059 |
| Balaghat ... | 5,520 | 46,550 | 40,822 | 15,395 | 1,05,378 | 92,787 | 7,736 | 7,361 |
| Raipur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No returns available. | | | |
| Bilaspur ... | 6,493 | 1,23,283 | 63,872 | 17,779 | 1,10,312 | 59,951 | 1,64,043 | 84,219 |
| Sambalpur ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | No returns available. | | | |

of tenants.

| Land held by ordinary tenants. | | | *Total tenant area*, (*i. e.* total of Columns 14, 17, 19 and 22.) | *Total rental*, (*i. e.* total of Columns 15, 18, 20 and 23.) | Rent actually collected. | | Land held rent free. | | Land held by sub-tenants. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of holdings. | Area. | Rent. | | | On account of current year. | On account of previous years. | Area held as grant from proprietors | Area held in lieu of service. | Number. | Area. | Rent demand. |
| 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 |
| 48,631 | 3,26,057 | 3,55,497 | 8,58,431 | 9,16,551 | No reliable returns available for these columns. | | 7,627 | 13,354 | 7,485 | 32,632 | 49,186 |
| 29,650 | 1,73,802 | 2,04,217 | 5,26,509 | 5,52,158 | | | 450 | 3,523 | 8,485 | 59,742 | 1,07,673 |
| 71,280 | 4,10,153 | 4,98,134 | 9,47,131 | 11,98,143 | | | 15,418 | 11,563 | 7,786 | 49,370 | 89,843 |
| 93,755 | 2,35,566 | 1,04,434 | 3,43,285 | 1,40,727 | | | ... | 2,104 | 210 | 680 | 125 |
| 30,739 | 2,29,455 | 1,86,137 | 5,17,918 | 3,85,842 | | | 852 | 405 | 1,527 | 41,889 | 20,744 |
| 42,342 | 1,52,393 | 2,01,477 | 5,51,414 | 8,56,197 | | | 10,322 | 13,919 | 5,600 | 62,463 | 1,42,779 |
| 23,782 | 2,48,377 | 3,00,548 | 8,81,247 | 9,54,037 | | | 4,018 | 7,498 | 14,946 | 1,59,932 | 3,84,542 |
| 559 | 5,587 | 4,557 | 2,50,385 | 1,38,234 | | | 598 | 16,031 | 2,794 | 19,160 | 34,212 |
| 19,856 | 2,46,145 | 94,699 | 8,09,791 | 3,29,339 | | | 1,903 | 5,143 | 1,007 | 14,819 | 11,677 |
| 15,089 | 1,87,188 | 79,578 | 5,32,481 | 3,33,272 | | | ... | ... | 374 | 25,673 | 20,623 |
| 19,366 | 2,82,604 | 2,18,859 | 8,51,513 | 6,82,974 | | | 222 | 454 | 4,468 | 59,696 | 61,461 |
| 30,534 | 3,93,647 | 3,30,598 | 11,39,410 | 9,99,631 | | | ... | 20,670 | 6,092 | 80,745 | 82,977 |
| 16,851 | 72,224 | 46,419 | 6,46,308 | 3,73,505 | | | ... | 11,093 | 6,953 | 71,087 | 49,252 |
| 38,548 | 4,87,354 | 4,18,635 | 7,53,342 | 6,34,495 | | | 121 | 155 | 6,260 | 23,292 | 20,065 |
| 15,588 | 1,24,010 | 1,09,496 | 2,83,674 | 2,50,467 | | | 427 | 200 | 12,024 | 66,262 | 72,713 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| 2,29,717 | 3,56,170 | 2,04,698 | 7,59,739 | 4,12,740 | | | 6,756 | 14,791 | 5,962 | 14,647 | 8,983 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

## STATEMENT K (1.)

Showing advances and recoveries made under the Land Improvement Act in each of the districts of the Central Provinces, during the year 1884-85.

K 1.—Return of advances made.

| Districts. | Loans sanctioned in previous years but not paid out in full up to commencement of year under report. | | | | Loans sanctioned during year under report. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Total amount sanctioned. | Amount advanced up to commencement of year under report. | Amount advanced during year under report. | Number. | Total amount sanctioned. | Amount advanced during year under report. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Saugor | | | | | 2 | 250 | 250 |
| Damoh | | | | | 1 | 200 | 200 |
| Jabalpur | | | | | | | |
| Mandla | | | | | | | |
| Seoni | | | | | | | |
| Narsinghpur | | | | | | | |
| Hoshangabad | | | | | | | |
| Nimar | | | | | | | |
| Betul | | | | | 1 | 308 | 308 |
| Chhindwara | | | | | | | |
| Wardha | | | | | | | |
| Nagpur | | | | | 1 | 600 | 600 |
| Chanda | | | | | | | |
| Bhandara | | | | | | | |
| Balaghat | | | | | | | |
| Raipur | | | | | 1 | 500 | 500 |
| Bilaspur | | | | | | | |
| Sambalpur | | | | | 1 | 100 | 100 |

## K 2.—Demand and collections on account of year under report.

| District. | Number of advances made during the year. | Total amount advanced. | Demand on account of year. | | | Collections on account of year. | | | Balance, i. e., difference between columns 6 and 9. | Total amount of advances outstanding at close of year including those made in previous years, not including interest. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Principal. | Interest. | Total. | Principal. | Interest. | Total. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. |
| Saugor | 2 | 250 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 690 0 0 |
| Damoh | 1 | 200 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 250 0 0 |
| Jabalpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Mandla | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Seoni | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Narsinghpur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Hoshangabad | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nimar | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Betul | 1 | 308 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 790 0 0 |
| Chhindwara | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 150 0 0 |
| Wardha | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Nagpur | 1 | 600 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,200 0 0 |
| Chanda | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Bhandara | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,017 0 0 |
| Balaghat | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Raipur | 1 | 500 | 100 | 4 7 2 | 104 7 2 | 100 | 4 7 2 | 104 7 2 | ... | 400 0 0 |
| Bilaspur | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Sambalpur | 1 | 100 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40 14 9 |

K. 3.—Demand and collections on account of preceding years.

| District. | Total amount advanced in preceding years outstanding [not including interest] at commencement of year. | Demand for year under report. | | | Collections during year under report. | | | Balance, i. e. difference between columns 5 and 8. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Principal | Interest. | Total. | Principal. | Interest. | Total. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | |
| Saugor ... ... | 885 0 0 | 445 0 0 | 55 13 6 | 500 13 6 | 445 0 0 | 55 13 6 | 500 13 6 | |
| Damoh ... ... | 200 0 0 | 150 0 0 | 68 0 0 | 156 8 0 | 150 0 0 | 6 8 0 | 156 8 0 | |
| Jabalpur ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Mandla ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Seoni ... ... | 25 0 0 | 25 0 0 | 0 8 8 | 25 8 8 | 25 0 0 | 0 8 8 | 25 8 8 | |
| Narsinghpur ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Hoshangabad ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Nimar ... .. | 280 0 0 | 95 0 0 | 24 8 6 | 119 8 6 | 95 0 0 | 24 8 6 | 119 8 6 | |
| Betúl ... ... | 970 0 0 | 250 0 0 | 78 14 1 | 328 14 1 | 480 0 0 | 78 14 1 | 558 14 1 | Rs. 230 advance collections. |
| Chhindwara ... ... | 150 0 0 | 50 0 0 | 9 6 0 | 59 6 0 | 50 0 0 | 9 6 0 | 59 6 0 | |
| Wardha ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Nagpur ... ... | 1,800 0 0 | 200 0 0 | 112 8 0 | 312 8 0 | 200 0 0 | 112 8 0 | 312 8 0 | |
| Chanda ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Bhandara ... ... | 2,777 0 0 | 760 0 0 | 157 2 1 | 917 2 1 | 760 0 0 | 157 2 1 | 917 2 1 | |
| Balaghat ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Raipur ... ... | 100 0 0 | 100 0 0 | 13 0 0 | 113 0 0 | 100 0 0 | 13 0 0 | 113 0 0 | |
| Bilaspur ... ... | 213 0 0 | 71 0 0 | 18 7 4 | 89 7 4 | 71 0 0 | 18 7 4 | 89 7 4 | |
| Sambalpur ... ... | 452 8 0 | 150 9 3 | 29 6 9 | 180 0 0 | 150 9 3 | 29 6 9 | 180 0 0 | |

## STATEMENT L (1.)

Showing advances and recoveries made under the Agriculturists Loans Act in each of the districts of the Central Provinces during the year 1884-85.

L. 1.—Demand and collections on account of advances made in the year under report.

| District. | Number of advances made during the year. | Total amount advanced. | Demand on account of year. | | | Collections on account of year. | | | Balance, i. e. difference between columns 6 and 9. | Total amount of advances outstanding at close of year including those made in previous years, but not including interest. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Principal. | Interest. | Total. | Principal. | Interest. | Total. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
| Saugor | | | | | | | | | | |
| Damoh | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jabalpur | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mandla | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seoni | | | | | | | | | | |
| Narsinghpur | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hoshangabad | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nimar | | | | | | | | | | |
| Betul | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chhindwara | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wardha | | | | | | | | | | |
| Nagpur | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chanda | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bhandara | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balaghat | | | | | | | | | | |
| Raipur | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bilaspur | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sambalpur | 213 | 2,859 | | | | | | | | 2,859 |

## L. 2.—Demand and Collections on account of preceding years.

| District. | Total amount advanced in preceding years outstanding [not including interest.] at commencement of year. | Demand for year under report. | | | Collections during year under report. | | | Balance, *i. e.*, difference between Columns 5 and 8. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Principal. | Interest. | Total. | Principal. | Interest. | Total. | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Saugor | | | | | | | | |
| Damoh | | | | | | | | |
| Jabalpur | | | | | | | | |
| Mandla | | | | | | | | |
| Seoni | | | | | | | | |
| Narsinghpur | | | | | | | | |
| Hoshangabad | | | | | | | | |
| Nimar | | | | | | | | |
| Betul | | | | | | | | |
| Chhindwara | | | | | | | | |
| Wardha | | | | | | | | |
| Nagpur | | | | | | | | |
| Chanda | | | | | | | | |
| Bhandara | | | | | | | | |
| Balaghat | | | | | | | | |
| Raipur | | | | | | | | |
| Bilaspur | | | | | | | | |
| Sambalpur | | | | | | | | |

## STATEMENT No. VII.

General Statement of Revenue business instituted, disposed of and pending in the districts of the Central Provinces for the year 1884-85.

| Division. | Districts. | Pending at the end of previous year. | Instituted. | Total. | Disposed of. | | | Pending. | Number of cases pending more than | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | By final orders. | By submission to superior Court. | Total. | | 3 months. | 6 months. | 9 months. | 12 months. |
| Jubbulpore | Saugor | 246 | 2,318 | 2,564 | 2,445 | ... | 2,445 | 119 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| | Damoh | 60 | 2,410 | 2,470 | 1,732 | 375 | 2,107 | 363 | 28 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jubbulpore | 157 | 3,423 | 3,580 | 3,411 | 44 | 3,455 | 125 | 11 | 1 | 4 | 11 |
| | Mandla | 435 | 3,075 | 3,510 | 3,470 | ... | 3,470 | 40 | 9 | 1 | 2 | ... |
| | Seoni | 16 | 2,513 | 2,529 | 2,423 | 30 | 2,453 | 76 | 12 | 13 | ... | ... |
| | Total | 914 | 13,739 | 14,653 | 13,481 | 449 | 13,930 | 723 | 60 | 15 | 7 | 12 |
| Nerbudda | Narsinghpur | 147 | 3,342 | 3,489 | 3,416 | ... | 3,416 | 73 | 21 | 5 | 1 | 3 |
| | Hoshangabad | 500 | 3,195 | 3,695 | 3,346 | ... | 3,346 | 349 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nimar | 75 | 511 | 586 | 552 | ... | 552 | 34 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Betul | 136 | 2,892 | 3,028 | 2,941 | ... | 2,941 | 87 | 18 | 4 | 1 | 9 |
| | Chhindwara | 158 | 4,965 | 5,123 | 4,430 | 523 | 4,953 | 170 | 13 | ... | ... | 3 |
| | Total | 1,016 | 14,905 | 15,921 | 14,685 | 523 | 15,208 | 713 | 52 | 9 | 2 | 15 |
| Nagpur | Wardha | 334 | 4,358 | 4,692 | 4,175 | 20 | 4,195 | 497 | 41 | 32 | 16 | 41 |
| | Nagpur | 693 | 2,534 | 3,227 | 2,501 | ... | 2,501 | 723 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chanda | 502 | 5,813 | 6,315 | 5,726 | 185 | 5,911 | 404 | 28 | 30 | 9 | ... |
| | Bhandara | 642 | 4,485 | 5,127 | 3,060 | 1,514 | 4,574 | 553 | 138 | 11 | 40 | 79 |
| | Balaghat | 206 | 2,882 | 3,088 | 2,208 | 789 | 2,997 | 91 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 19 |
| | Total | 2,377 | 20,072 | 22,449 | 17,670 | 2,508 | 20,178 | 2,268 | 216 | 78 | 72 | 139 |
| Chhattisgarh | Raipur | 343 | 9,252 | 9,595 | 8,058 | ... | 8,058 | 1,537 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bilaspur | 295 | 1,825 | 2,120 | 1,738 | 114 | 1,852 | 268 | 36 | 20 | 6 | 59 |
| | Sambalpur | 1,042 | 4,062 | 5,104 | 4,592 | 410 | 5,002 | 92 | ... | 11 | 4 | 7 |
| | Total | 1,680 | 15,139 | 16,819 | 14,388 | 554 | 14,912 | 1,897 | 36 | 31 | 10 | 66 |
| | Grand Total | 5,987 | 63,855 | 69,842 | 60,234 | 4,034 | 64,228 | 5,601 | 364 | 133 | 91 | 232 |

## STATEMENT No. VIII.

Statement of Partition cases under Act XIX. of 1883 instituted and disposed of in the districts of the Central Provinces during the year 1884-85.

| District. | Number of cases for disposal. | | | Number of cases disposed of. | | | Pending. | Number of cases pending more than | | | | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Pending at the end of previous year. | Instituted. | Total. | By final orders. | By submission to superior Courts. | Total. | | 3 months. | 6 months. | 9 months. | 12 months. | |
| Saugor ... ... | 8 | 53 | 61 | 42 | 9 | 51 | 10 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | |
| Damoh ... ... | 5 | 23 | 28 | 15 | 2 | 17 | 11 | ... | ... | .. | ... | |
| Jubbulpore ... ... | 14 | 17 | 31 | 18 | 8 | 26 | 5 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | |
| Mandla ... ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Seoni ... ... | 10 | 33 | 43 | 23 | 5 | 28 | 15 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Narsinghpur ... ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Hoshangabad ... ... | 12 | 16 | 28 | 18 | ... | 18 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Nimar ... ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Betul ... ... | 3 | 10 | 13 | 8 | ... | 8 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | |
| Chhindwara ... ... | 10 | 22 | 32 | 15 | 11 | 26 | 6 | 6 | ... | ... | ... | |
| Wardha ... ... | 50 | 21 | 71 | 9 | 14 | 23 | 48 | 8 | 1 | ... | 33 | |
| Nagpur ... ... | 32 | 37 | 69 | 27 | 3 | 30 | 39 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Chanda ... ... | ... | 2 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | |
| Bhandara ... ... | 47 | 50 | 97 | 46 | 5 | 51 | 46 | 11 | ... | 9 | 35 | |
| Balaghat ... ... | 9 | 17 | 26 | 26 | ... | 26 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Raipur ... ... | 17 | 43 | 60 | 37 | ... | 37 | 23 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Bilaspur ... ... | 31 | 33 | 64 | 35 | 11 | 46 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 12 | |
| Sambalpur ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Total ... ... | 249 | 381 | 630 | 323 | 68 | 391 | 239 | 29 | 2 | 14 | 86 | |

# LAND REVENUE
# STATEMENTS.

Comparative Statement of Land Revenue demands, collections, remissions and balances

| Division. | District. | Years. | De | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Land revenue on the kistbandi. | Land revenue not on the kistbandi. | Miscellaneous land revenue. |
| | | | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| Jubbulpore ... | Saugor ... | 1883-84 ... | 4,43,989 1 | 122 0 | 687 8 |
| | | 1884-85... | 4,44,487 11 | 504 11 | 1,043 8 |
| | Damoh ... | 1883-84 ... | 2,65,613 0 | 852 0 | 376 0 |
| | | 1884-85... | 2,65,620 0 | 815 0 | 206 0 |
| | Jubbulpore ... | 1883-84 ... | 5,72,827 7 | 311 5 | 3,803 14 |
| | | 1884-85 .. | 5,73,134 13 | 170 6 | 5,657 4 |
| | Mandla ... | 1883-84 ... | 65,153 0 | 28,104 0 | 249 0 |
| | | 1884-85... | 65,550 0 | 21,889 0 | 131 0 |
| | Seoni .. | 1883-84 ... | 1,46,664 0 | 9,123 0 | 461 0 |
| | | 1884-85... | 1,49,123 0 | 9,792 0 | 266 0 |
| | Total ... | 1883-84 ... | 14,94,246 8 | 38,512 5 | 5,547 6 |
| | | 1884-85 .. | 14,97,915 8 | 33,171 1 | 7,303 12 |
| Nerbudda ... | Narsinghpur ... | 1883 84 ... | 4,18,586 4 | 1,604 5 | 3,933 11 |
| | | 1884-85... | 4,18,823 7 | 1,082 4 | 5,822 11 |
| | Hoshangabad ... | 1883 84 ... | 4,33,795 4 | 13,598 3 | 1,034 1 |
| | | 1884-85... | 4,34,613 6 | 13,219 10 | 775 12 |
| | Nimar ... | 1883-84 .. | 1,79,473 12 | 3,147 15 | 639 4 |
| | | 1884-85... | 1,79,478 6 | 2,431 2 | 536 3 |
| | Betul ... | 1883-84 ... | 1,90,369 7 | 8,302 6 | 226 13 |
| | | 1884-85... | 1,90,409 7 | 8,691 0 | 349 15 |
| | Chhindwara ... | 1883-84 ... | 2,15,744 8 | 4,644 1 | 391 4 |
| | | 1884-85 .. | 2,15,513 10 | 4,228 15 | 495 7 |
| | Total ... | 1883-84 ... | 14,37,969 3 | 31,296 14 | 6,225 1 |
| | | 1884-85... | 14,38,838 4 | 29,652 15 | 7,980 0 |
| Nagpur ... | Wardha ... | 1883-84 ... | 5,13,843 0 | 1,598 0 | 104 0 |
| | | 1884-85... | 5,14,240 0 | 962 0 | 214 8 |
| | Nagpur ... | 1883-84 .. | 8,28,890 0 | 4,389 0 | 3,303 0 |
| | | 1884-85... | 8,29,666 0 | 4,134 0 | 2,864 0 |
| | Chanda ... | 1883-84 ... | 2,68,845 0 | 10,199 0 | 154 0 |
| | | 1884-85... | 2,71,463 0 | 6,305 0 | 152 0 |
| | Bhandara ... | 1883 84 ... | 4,02,036 9 | 90 3 | 72 0 |
| | | 1884-85... | 4,02,036 5 | 361 10 | 110 0 |
| | Balaghat ... | 1883-84 ... | 1,55,008 15 | 5,324 3 | 1,253 0 |
| | | 1884-85... | 1,55,553 15 | 5,163 11 | 1,047 0 |
| | Total ... | 1883-84 ... | 21,63,623 8 | 21,600 6 | 4,886 0 |
| | | 1884-85.. | 21,72,959 4 | 16,926 5 | 4,387 8 |
| Chhattisgarh ... | Raipur ... | 1883-84 ... | 6,53,492 2 | 588 9 | 2,227 10 |
| | | 1884-85... | 6,53,662 10 | 31 9 | 2,405 9 |
| | Bilaspur ... | 1883-84 ... | 2,81,462 11 | 385 10 | 201 0 |
| | | 1884-85... | 2,81,618 10 | 323 8 | 216 0 |
| | Sambalpur ... | 1883-84 ... | 1,12,691 8 | 474 7 | ..... |
| | | 1884-85... | 1,12,691 8 | 375 3 | 30 14 |
| | Total ... | 1883-84 ... | 10,47,636 5 | 1,448 10 | 2,428 10 |
| | | 1884-85... | 10,47,972 12 | 730 4 | 2,652 7 |
| | Grand Total ... | 1883-84 ... | 61,43,475 8 | 92,858 3 | 19,087 1 |
| | | 1884-85... | 61,57,685 12 | 80,480 9 | 22,323 11 |

MENT No. I.

of the districts of the Central Provinces for the years 1883-84 and 1884-85.

| mand. | Collections. | | | | Remissions. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total. | Land revenue on the kist-bandi. | Land revenue not on the kist-bandi. | Miscellaneous land revenue. | Total. | Land revenue on the kist-bandi. | Land revenue not on the kist-bandi. |
| Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 4,44,798 9 | 4,43,989 1 | 122 0 | 687 8 | 4,44,798 9 | ..... | ..... |
| 4,46,035 14 | 4,44,487 11 | 504 11 | 1,043 8 | 4,46,035 14 | ..... | ..... |
| 2,66,841 0 | 2,65,613 0 | 843 0 | 376 0 | 2,66,832 0 | ..... | ..... |
| 2,66,641 0 | 2,65,620 0 | 815 0 | 206 0 | 2,66,641 0 | ..... | ..... |
| 5,76,942 10 | 5,72,827 7 | 311 5 | 3,803 14 | 5,76 942 10 | ..... | ..... |
| 5,78,962 7 | 5,73,134 13 | 170 6 | 5,657 4 | 5,78,962 7 | ..... | ..... |
| 93,476 0 | 65,141 0 | 28,104 0 | 219 0 | 93 464 0 | 12 0 | ..... |
| 87,570 0 | 65,538 0 | 21,889 0 | 131 0 | 87,558 0 | 12 0 | ..... |
| 1,56,248 0 | 1,46,664 0 | 9,123 0 | 461 0 | 1,56,248 0 | ..... | ..... |
| 1,59,181 0 | 1,49,123 0 | 9,792 0 | 266 0 | 1,59,181 0 | ..... | ..... |
| 15,38,306 3 | 14,94,234 8 | 38,503 5 | 5,547 6 | 15,38,285 3 | 12 0 | ..... |
| 15,38,390 5 | 14,97,903 8 | 33,171 1 | 7,303 12 | 15,38,378 5 | 12 0 | ..... |
| 4,24,124 4 | 4,18,586 4 | 1,604 5 | 3,933 11 | 4,24,124 4 | ..... | ..... |
| 4,25,728 6 | 4,18,823 7 | 1,082 4 | 5,822 11 | 4,25,728 6 | ..... | ..... |
| 4,48,427 8 | 4,33,791 4 | 13,598 3 | 1,034 1 | 4,48,423 8 | 4 0 | ..... |
| 4,48,608 12 | 4,34,613 6 | 13,219 10 | 775 12 | 4,48,608 12 | ..... | ..... |
| 1,83,260 15 | 1,79,473 12 | 3,147 15 | 639 4 | 1,83,260 15 | ..... | ..... |
| 1,82,445 11 | 1,79,432 8 | 2,431 2 | 536 3 | 1,82,399 13 | 45 14 | ..... |
| 1,98,898 10 | 1,90,369 7 | 8,302 6 | 226 13 | 1,98,898 10 | ..... | ..... |
| 1,99,450 6 | 1,90,409 7 | 8,691 0 | 349 15 | 1,99,450 6 | ..... | ..... |
| 2,20,779 13 | 2,15,458 1 | 4,644 1 | 391 4 | 2,20,497 6 | 48 1 | ..... |
| 2,20,238 0 | 2,15,511 10 | 4,228 15 | 495 7 | 2,20,236 0 | ..... | ..... |
| 14,75,491 2 | 14,37,678 12 | 31,296 14 | 6,225 1 | 14,75,200 11 | 52 1 | ..... |
| 14,76,471 3 | 14,38,790 6 | 29,652 15 | 7,980 0 | 14,76,423 5 | 45 14 | ..... |
| 5,15,545 0 | 5,13,843 0 | 1,598 0 | 104 0 | 5,15,545 0 | ..... | ..... |
| 5,15,416 8 | 5,14,240 0 | 962 0 | 214 8 | 5,15,416 8 | ..... | ..... |
| 8,31,582 0 | 8,23,886 0 | 4,389 0 | 3,303 0 | 8,31,578 0 | 4 0 | ..... |
| 8,36,664 0 | 8,29,650 0 | 4,134 0 | 2,864 0 | 8,36,648 0 | 16 0 | ..... |
| 2,79,198 0 | 2,68,174 0 | 10,199 0 | 154 0 | 2,78,527 0 | ..... | ..... |
| 2,77,920 0 | 2,71,402 0 | 6,305 0 | 152 0 | 2,77,859 0 | ..... | ..... |
| 4,02,198 12 | 4,02,029 9 | 90 3 | 72 0 | 4,02,191 12 | ..... | ..... |
| 4,02,507 15 | 4,01,104 5 | 361 10 | 110 0 | 4,01 576 15 | ..... | ..... |
| 1,61,586 2 | 1,51,988 15 | 5,324 3 | 1,253 0 | 1,61,566 2 | 20 0 | ..... |
| 1,61,764 16 | 1,55,528 15 | 5,163 11 | 1,047 0 | 1,61,739 10 | 25 0 | ..... |
| 21,90,109 14 | 21,62,941 8 | 21,600 6 | 4,886 0 | 21,89,107 14 | 24 0 | ..... |
| 21,94,273 1 | 21,71,925 4 | 16,926 5 | 4,387 8 | 21,93,239 1 | 41 0 | ..... |
| 6,56,308 5 | 6,53,492 2 | 588 9 | 2,227 10 | 6,56,308 5 | ..... | ..... |
| 6,56,099 12 | 6,53,662 10 | 31 9 | 2,405 9 | 6,56,099 12 | ..... | ..... |
| 2,82,039 5 | 2,81,452 11 | 385 10 | 156 0 | 2,81,994 5 | ..... | ..... |
| 2,82,158 2 | 2,81,618 10 | 290 3 | 215 0 | 2,82,123 13 | ..... | ..... |
| 1,13,165 15 | 1,12,691 8 | 474 7 | ..... | 1,13,165 15 | ..... | ..... |
| 1,13,097 9 | 1,12,687 8 | 375 3 | 30 14 | 1,13,093 9 | 4 0 | ..... |
| 10,51,513 9 | 10,47,636 5 | 1,448 10 | 2,383 10 | 10,51,468 9 | ..... | ..... |
| 10,51,355 7 | 10,47,968 12 | 696 15 | 2,651 7 | 10,51,317 2 | 4 0 | ..... |
| 62,55,420 12 | 61,42,471 1 | 92,849 3 | 19,012 1 | 62,54,362 5 | 88 1 | ..... |
| 62,60,490 0 | 61,56,587 14 | 80,447 4 | 22,322 11 | 62,59,357 13 | 102 14 | ..... |

## STATEMENT

| Division. | District. | Years. | Remissions (Continued.) | | Ba | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Miscellaneous land revenue. | Total. | Land revenue on the kistbandi. | Land revenue not on the kistbandi. |
| | | | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| Jubbulpore. | Saugor ... ... | 1883-84 ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Damoh ... ... | 1883-84 ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 0 |
| | | 1884-85 ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Jubbulpore ... ... | 1883-84 ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Mandla ... ... | 1883-84 ... | ..... | 12 0 | ..... | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 ... | ..... | 12 0 | ..... | ..... |
| | Seoni ... ... | 1883-84 ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total ... | 1883-84 ... | ..... | 12 0 | ..... | 9 0 |
| | | 1884-85 ... | ..... | 12 0 | ..... | ..... |
| Nerbudda. | Narsinghpur ... ... | 1883-84 ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Hoshangabad ... ... | 1883-84 ... | ..... | 4 0 | ..... | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Nimar ... ... | 1883-84 .. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 .. | ..... | 45 14 | ..... | ..... |
| | Betul ... ... | 1883-84 ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Chhindwara ... ... | 1883-84 ... | ..... | 48 1 | 238 6 | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 ... | ..... | ..... | 2 0 | ..... |
| | Total ... | 1883-84 ... | ..... | 52 1 | 238 6 | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 .. | ..... | 45 14 | 2 0 | ..... |
| Nagpur. | Wardha ... ... | 1883-84 ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Nagpur ... ... | 1883-84 ... | ..... | 4 0 | ..... | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 ... | ..... | 16 0 | ..... | ..... |
| | Chanda ... ... | 1883-84 ... | ..... | ..... | 671 0 | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 ... | ..... | ..... | 61 0 | ..... |
| | Bhandara ... ... | 1883-84 ... | ..... | ..... | 7 0 | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 ... | ..... | ..... | 932 0 | ..... |
| | Balaghat ... ... | 1883-84 .. | ..... | 20 0 | ..... | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 ... | ..... | 25 0 | ..... | ..... |
| | Total ... | 1883-84 ... | ..... | 24 0 | 678 0 | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 ... | ..... | 41 0 | 993 0 | ..... |
| Chhattisgarh. | Raipur ... ... | 1883-84 ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Bilaspur ... ... | 1883-84 ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 33 5 |
| | Sambalpur ... ... | 1883-84 ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 ... | ..... | 4 0 | ..... | ..... |
| | Total ... | 1883-84 ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 ... | ..... | 4 0 | ..... | 33 5 |
| | Grand Total ... | 1883-84 ... | ..... | 88 1 | 916 6 | 9 0 |
| | | 1884-85 ... | ..... | 102 14 | 995 0 | 33 5 |

No. I—(Continued.)

| lances. | | Particulars of Balances. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miscellaneous land revenue. | Total. | In train of liquidation. | Doubtful or undetermined. | Nominal. | Irrecoverable. | Percentage of balances on the year's demand. |
| Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 9 0 | 9 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ·003 0 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 9 0 | 9 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ·006 0 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 238 6 | 85 14 | ..... | 152 8 | ..... | ·11 0 |
| ..... | 2 0 | ..... | ..... | 2 0 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 238 6 | 85 14 | ..... | 152 8 | ..... | ·02 0 |
| ..... | 2 0 | ..... | ..... | 2 0 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 671 0 | 671 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ·24 0 |
| ..... | 61 0 | ..... | ..... | 61 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 7 0 | 7 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ·002 0 |
| ..... | 932 0 | 932 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 678 0 | 678 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ·03 0 |
| ..... | 993 0 | 932 0 | ..... | 61 0 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 45 0 | 45 0 | 45 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ·02 0 |
| 1 0 | 34 5 | 34 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 45 0 | 45 0 | 45 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ·004 0 |
| 1 0 | 34 5 | 34 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 45 0 | 970 6 | 817 14 | ..... | 152 8 | ..... | ·01 0 |
| 1 0 | 1,029 0 | 966 5 | ..... | 63 0 | ..... | ·01 0 |

Comparative Statement of Land Revenue demands, collections, remissions and balances

| Division. | District. | Year. | Demands. | | | Collections. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Land revenue. | Miscellaneous land revenue. | Total. | Land revenue. | Miscellaneous land revenue. | Total. |
| | | | Rs. a. | Rs. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. | Rs. a. |
| Jabalpur. | Saugor | 1883-84 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| | Damôh | 1883-84 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 | 9 0 | ... | 9 0 | 9 0 | ... | 9 0 |
| | Jabalpur | 1883-84 | 626 8 | ... | 626 8 | 191 0 | ... | 191 0 |
| | | 1884-85 | 435 8 | ... | 435 8 | 171 0 | ... | 171 0 |
| | Mandla | 1883-84 | 145 0 | ... | 145 0 | 133 0 | ... | 133 0 |
| | | 1884-85 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| | Seoni | 1883-84 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| | Total | 1883-84 | 771 8 | ... | 771 8 | 324 0 | ... | 324 0 |
| | | 1884-85 | 444 8 | ... | 444 8 | 180 0 | ... | 180 0 |
| Nerbudda. | Narsinghpur | 1883-84 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| | Hoshangabad | 1883-84 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| | Nimar | 1883-84 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| | Betul | 1883-84 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| | Chhindwara | 1883-84 | 418 12 | ... | 418 12 | 382 4 | ... | 382 4 |
| | | 1884-85 | 274 14 | ... | 274 14 | 90 10 | ... | 90 10 |
| | Total | 1883-84 | 418 12 | ... | 418 12 | 382 4 | ... | 382 4 |
| | | 1884-85 | 274 14 | ... | 274 14 | 90 10 | ... | 90 10 |
| Nagpur. | Wardha | 1883-84 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| | Nagpur | 1883-84 | 12 0 | ... | 12 0 | 12 0 | ... | 12 0 |
| | | 1884-85 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| | Chanda | 1883-84 | 77 0 | ... | 77 0 | 61 0 | ... | 61 0 |
| | | 1884-85 | 671 0 | ... | 671 0 | 671 0 | ... | 671 0 |
| | Bhandara | 1883-84 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 | 7 0 | ... | 7 0 | 7 0 | ... | 7 0 |
| | Balaghat | 1883-84 | 16 4 | ... | 16 4 | 16 4 | ... | 16 4 |
| | | 1884-85 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| | Total | 1883-84 | 105 4 | ... | 105 4 | 89 4 | ... | 89 4 |
| | | 1884-85 | 678 0 | ... | 678 0 | 678 0 | ... | 678 0 |
| Chhattis-garh. | Raipur | 1883-84 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| | Bilaspur | 1883-84 | 15 0 | 50 | 65 0 | ..... | 50 | 50 0 |
| | | 1884-85 | ..... | 45 | 45 0 | ..... | 45 | 45 0 |
| | Sambalpur | 1883-84 | 392 8 | ... | 392 8 | 347 15 | ... | 347 15 |
| | | 1884-85 | 44 9 | ... | 44 9 | 44 9 | ... | 44 9 |
| | Total | 1883-84 | 407 8 | 50 | 457 8 | 347 15 | 50 | 397 15 |
| | | 1884-85 | 44 9 | 45 | 89 9 | 44 9 | 45 | 89 9 |
| | Grand Total | 1883-84 | 1,703 0 | 50 | 1,753 0 | 1,143 7 | 50 | 1,193 7 |
| | | 1884-85 | 1,441 15 | 45 | 1,486 15 | 993 3 | 45 | 1,038 3 |

No. II.

of the Districts of the Central Provinces, on account of years antecedent to 1884-85.

| Remissions. | | | Balances. | | | Particulars of Balances. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Land revenue. | Miscellaneous land revenue. | Total. | Land revenue. | Miscellaneous land revenue. | Total. | In train of liquidation. | Doubtful or undetermined. | Nominal. | Irrecoverable. |
| Rs. a | Rs. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. | Rs. a | Rs. a. | Rs. | Rs. a. | Rs. |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 435 8 | | 435 8 | 435 8 | | | |
| | | | 264 8 | | 264 8 | 264 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 0 | | 12 0 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 0 | | 12 0 | 435 8 | | 435 8 | 435 8 | | | |
| | | | 264 8 | | 264 8 | 264 8 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 36 8 | | 36 8 | | | 36 8 | |
| | | | 4 0 | | 4 0 | | | 4 0 | |
| 180 4 | | 180 4 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 36 8 | | 36 8 | | | 36 8 | |
| 180 4 | | 180 4 | 4 0 | | 4 0 | | | 4 0 | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 0 | | 16 0 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 0 | | 16 0 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 0 | | 15 0 | | | | | | | |
| | | | 44 9 | | 44 9 | 44 9 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 0 | | 15 0 | 44 9 | | 44 9 | 44 9 | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| 43 0 | | 43 0 | 516 9 | | 516 9 | 480 1 | | 36 8 | |
| 180 4 | | 180 4 | 268 8 | | 268 8 | 264 8 | | 4 0 | |

## STATEMENT No. III.

Comparative Statement of revenue processes resorted to in realizing the Government demand in the districts of the Central Provinces, during 1883-84 and 1884-85.

| Division. | Districts. | Years. | Dastaks. | | Duress of person. | | | Distraint of personal property. | | | Estates under sequestration. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number issued. | Percentage of dastaks to revenue payers. | Number of defaulters who were summoned to headquarters or tahsil. | Number of defaulters imprisoned in Civil jail. | Percentage of duress of person to dastaks issued. | Number of attachments ordered. | Number of attachments effected. | Number of sales carried out. | Percentage of attachments effected and sales carried out to number of attachments ordered. | Kurk tahsil. | Kham tahsil. | Transfer of patti to another sharer. | Farmed to strangers. | Sale for arrears. | Percentage of estates under sequestration to total number of estates. |
| Jabalpur. | Saugor ... | 1883-84 ... | 94 | 5·5 | 35 | ... | 37·2 | 15 | 1 | ... | 6·6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | 69 | 4·0 | ... | ... | ... | 47 | 2 | ... | 4·2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Damoh ... | 1883-84 .. | 22 | 1·9 | 219 | ... | 995·4 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | 58 | 5·0 | 13 | ... | 22·4 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Jabalpur ... | 1883-84 ... | 129 | 10·1 | ... | ... | ... | 79 | 4 | ... | 5·1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | 76 | 5·9 | 2 | ... | 2·6 | 11 | .. | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Mandla ... | 1883-84 ... | 34 | 5·5 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | 12 | 2·0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| | Seoni .. | 1883-84 ... | 8 | 1·1 | ... | ... | ... | 10 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | 8 | 1·0 | 2 | ... | 25·0 | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 1883-84 ... | 287 | 5·2 | 254 | ... | 88·5 | 104 | 5 | ... | 4·8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | 223 | 4·0 | 17 | ... | 8·0 | 58 | 2 | ... | 3·4 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| Narbada. | Narsinghpur... | 1883-84 ... | 133 | 16 6 | ... | .. | ... | 93 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 153 | 1 | ... | 1·0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Hoshangabad. | 1883-84 ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | 5 | 1·2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Nimar ... | 1883-84 ... | 61 | 8·9 | .. | ... | ... | 20 | 2 | ... | 10·0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | 121 | 17·6 | 8 | 1 | 7·4 | 49 | 4 | ... | 8·2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Betul ... | 1883-84 ... | 61 | 10·7 | 16 | ... | 26·2 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | 6 | 1·1 | 3 | ... | 50·0 | 14 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chhindwara... | 1883-84 ... | 95 | 7 8 | ... | ... | ... | 23 | 1 | 1 | 8·7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | 57 | 5·2 | 30 | ... | 52·6 | 22 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 1883-84 ... | 350 | 9·0 | 16 | ... | 4·6 | 137 | 3 | 1 | 2·9 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | 189 | 5·0 | 41 | 1 | 22·2 | 238 | 5 | ... | 2·2 | ... | .. | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| Nagpur. | Wardha ... | 1883-84 ... | 156 | 7·4 | ... | ... | ... | 77 | 5 | ... | 6·5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | 108 | 5·1 | ... | ... | ... | 76 | 7 | ... | 9·2 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| | Nagpur ... | 1883-84 ... | 316 | 12·7 | ... | ... | ... | 101 | 4 | ... | 2·5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | 243 | 9·7 | ... | ... | ... | 114 | 11 | 1 | 10·5 | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chanda ... | 1883-84 ... | 63 | 7·6 | ... | ... | ... | 101 | 21 | 1 | 21·8 | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | 85 | 8·5 | ... | ... | ... | 143 | 27 | 1 | 19·5 | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bhandara ... | 1883-84 ... | 326 | 32·5 | ... | ... | ... | 113 | 3 | ... | 2·6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | 339 | 33·0 | ... | ... | ... | 184 | 7 | ... | 3·7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... |
| | Balaghat ... | 1883-84 ... | 17 | 3·5 | 50 | ... | 294·1 | 45 | 4 | 1 | 11·1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | 8 | 1·8 | ... | ... | ... | 38 | 1 | 1 | 5·2 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 1883-84 ... | 878 | 12·7 | 50 | ... | 5·7 | 497 | 37 | 2 | 7·8 | 1 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | 783 | 10·9 | ... | ... | ... | 555 | 53 | 3 | 10·0 | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Chhattisgarh. | Raipur ... | 1883-84 ... | 145 | 7·6 | 1 | ... | ·7 | 18 | 1 | ... | 5·6 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | 602 | 31·5 | 82 | ... | 13·6 | 4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bilaspur ... | 1883-84 ... | 43 | 3·8 | 4 | ... | 9·3 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 12·5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | 83 | 6·5 | 2 | ... | 2·4 | 43 | 1 | 1 | 4·6 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sambalpur ... | 1883-84 ... | 255 | 56·4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | 34 | 7·5 | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 1 | 133·3 | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 1883-84 ... | 443 | 12·7 | 5 | ... | 1·1 | 34 | 2 | 1 | 8·8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | 719 | 14·2 | 84 | .. | 11·6 | 50 | 4 | 2 | 12·0 | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Grand Total. | 1883-84 ... | 1,958 | 9·9 | 325 | ... | 16·6 | 772 | 47 | 4 | 6·6 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | 1,914 | 8·0 | 142 | 1 | 7·4 | 901 | 64 | 5 | 7·6 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

# STATEMENT No. III A.

Comparative Statement of Dastaks issued and Talbana realized and disbursed during the years 1883-84 and 1884-85.

| Division. | District. | Years. | Number of mahals or groups of mahals. | Number of dastaks issued. | Amount of talbana realized. | Disbursements. | Surplus credited to Government. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. |
| Jabalpur | Saugor | 1883-84 | 85 | 94 | 70 8 0 | ..... | 70 8 0 |
| | | 1884-85 | 69 | 69 | 51 12 0 | ..... | 51 12 0 |
| | Damoh | 1883-84 | 22 | 22 | 16 0 0 | 13 0 0 | 3 0 0 |
| | | 1884-85 | 51 | 58 | 43 0 0 | 31 0 0 | 12 0 0 |
| | Jabalpur | 1883-84 | 129 | 129 | 96 12 0 | ..... | 96 12 0 |
| | | 1884-85 | 76 | 76 | 57 0 0 | ..... | 57 0 0 |
| | Mandla | 1883-84 | 34 | 34 | 27 0 0 | ..... | 27 0 0 |
| | | 1884-85 | 12 | 12 | 9 0 0 | ..... | 9 0 0 |
| | Seoni | 1883-84 | 8 | 8 | 6 0 0 | ..... | 6 0 0 |
| | | 1884-85 | 8 | 8 | 5 4 0 | ..... | 5 4 0 |
| | Total | 1883-84 | 278 | 287 | 216 4 0 | 13 0 0 | 203 4 0 |
| | | 1884-85 | 216 | 223 | 166 0 0 | 31 0 0 | 135 0 0 |
| Narbada | Narsinghpur | 1883-84 | 133 | 133 | 99 12 0 | ..... | 99 12 0 |
| | | 1884-85 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Hoshangabad | 1883-84 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | 1884-85 | 5 | 5 | 3 12 0 | ..... | 3 12 0 |
| | Nimar | 1883-84 | 51 | 61 | 34 8 0 | ..... | 34 8 0 |
| | | 1884-85 | 129 | 121 | 68 4 0 | ..... | 68 4 0 |
| | Betul | 1883-84 | 53 | 61 | 45 12 0 | ..... | 45 12 0 |
| | | 1884-85 | 6 | 6 | 4 8 0 | ..... | 4 8 |
| | Chhindwara | 1883-84 | 95 | 95 | 71 4 0 | ..... | 71 4 |
| | | 1884-85 | 57 | 57 | 40 8 0 | ..... | 40 8 0 |
| | Total | 1883-84 | 332 | 350 | 251 4 0 | ..... | 251 4 0 |
| | | 1884-85 | 197 | 189 | 117 0 0 | ..... | 117 0 0 |
| Nagpur | Wardha | 1883-84 | 156 | 156 | 116 4 0 | ..... | 116 4 0 |
| | | 1884-85 | 108 | 108 | 79 2 0 | ..... | 79 2 0 |
| | Nagpur | 1883-84 | 286 | 316 | 234 0 0 | ..... | 234 0 0 |
| | | 1884-85 | 241 | 243 | 182 4 0 | ..... | 182 4 0 |
| | Chanda | 1883-84 | 830 | 63 | 47 4 0 | ..... | 47 4 0 |
| | | 1884-85 | 1,665 | 85 | 63 12 0 | ..... | 63 12 0 |
| | Bhandara | 1883-84 | 326 | 326 | 244 8 0 | ..... | 244 8 0 |
| | | 1884-85 | 339 | 339 | 254 4 0 | 48 7 0 | 200 8 4 |
| | Balaghat | 1883-84 | 17 | 17 | 12 0 0 | ..... | 12 0 0 |
| | | 1884-85 | 8 | 8 | 6 0 0 | ..... | 6 0 0 |
| | Total | 1883-84 | 1,615 | 878 | 654 0 0 | ..... | 654 0 0 |
| | | 1884-85 | 2,361 | 783 | 585 6 0 | 48 7 0 | 531 10 4 |
| Chhattisgarh | Raipur | 1883-84 | 145 | 145 | 111 12 0 | ..... | 111 12 0 |
| | | 1884-85 | 602 | 602 | 432 0 0 | ..... | 432 0 0 |
| | Bilaspur | 1883-84 | 43 | 43 | 32 4 0 | ..... | 32 4 0 |
| | | 1884-85 | 81 | 83 | 59 10 0 | 9 0 6 | 50 9 6 |
| | Sambalpur | 1883-84 | 255 | 255 | 191 4 0 | 19 14 3 | 171 5 9 |
| | | 1884-85 | 34 | 34 | 25 8 0 | ..... | 25 8 0 |
| | Total | 1883-84 | 443 | 443 | 335 4 0 | 19 14 3 | 315 5 9 |
| | | 1884-85 | 717 | 719 | 517 2 0 | 9 0 6 | 508 1 6 |
| | Grand Total | 1883-84 | 2,668 | 1,958 | 1,456 12 0 | 32 14 3 | 1,423 13 9 |
| | | 1884-85 | 3,491 | 1,914 | 1,385 8 0 | 88 7 6 | 1,291 11 10 |

## STATEMENT No. III B.

Comparative Statement of estates sold, &c., for the recovery of arrears of revenue for the years 1883-84 and 1884-85.

| District. | Years. | Sales. | | | Farms. | | | Transfers. | | | | Sequestration. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number of estates sold. | Jama. | Balance. | Number of estates let in farm. | Jama. | Balance. | Number of estates in which pattis have been transferred to solvent pattidars or farmed to strangers. | Number of pattis transferred or farmed. | Jama of pattis. | Total amount of balance for non-payment of which transfers as per Column 10 occurred. | Number of estates held Kham. | Assessed jama. | Amount realized under Kham management. | Number of Kham estates resettled, i. e. given back to proprietors at the former or reduced jama. | Number remaining under Kham management at the close of the year. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | | | | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | Rs. a. p. | Rs. a. p. | | |
| | 1883-84 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | 1884-85 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

# STATEMENT No. IV.

## Comparative Statement of settlements made of lapsed and resumed mahals for the years 1883-84 and 1884-85.

| Division. | District. | Years. | Lapses. | | | | | | | Resumptions. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number of lapses during the year with balance of unsettled lapses from last year. | Number of cases settled and reported during the year. | Area in acres. | Jama. | Number of lapses unsettled at the end of the year. | Number of lapses settled but not reported at the end of the year. | Date of the oldest case settled but not reported. | Number of resumptions during the year, with balance of unsettled resumptions from last year. | Number of cases settled and reported during the year. | Area in acres. | Jama. | Number of resumptions unsettled at the end of the year. | Number of resumptions settled but not reported at the end of the year. | Date of the oldest case settled but not reported. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | A. R. P. | R. A. P. | | | |
| Jabalpur. | Saugor ... | 1883-84 ... | 8 | 8 | 80 0 16 | 56 8 0 | ... | ... | .. ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 1884-85. | 11 | 11 | 787 0 24 | 208 12 0 | ... | ... | ..... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Damoh ... | 1883-84 .. | 16 | 16 | 617 0 0 | 226 0 0 | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 1884-85. | 7 | 7 | 2,726 0 0 | 751 0 0 | ... | ... | ..... | 3 | 3 | 180 0 0 | 40 0 0 | ... | ... | |
| | Jubbulpore ... | 1883-84 .. | 12 | 12 | 2,624 0 0 | 246 3 1 | ... | ... | ..... | 3 | 3 | 1,019 0 0 | 36 14 0 | ... | ... | |
| | | 1884-85 | 4 | 2 | 16 1 8 | 17 0 0 | 2 | ... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 0 3 8 | 1 0 0 | ... | ... | |
| | Mandla ... | 1883-84 ... | 1 | 1 | 25 1 32 | 22 0 0 | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 1884-85. | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Seoni ... | 1883-84 .. | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 1884-85 | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | .. | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Total ... | 1883-84 .. | 37 | 37 | 3,346 2 8 | 550 11 1 | ... | ... | ..... | 5 | 4 | 1,019 0 8 | 36 14 0 | ... | ... | |
| | | 1884-85. | 22 | 20 | 3,529 1 32 | 1,056 12 0 | 2 | ... | ..... | 4 | 4 | 180 3 8 | 41 0 0 | ... | ... | |
| Narbada. | Narsinghpur... | 1883-84 ... | 3 | ... | 54 0 0 | 16 12 0 | 3 | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 1884-85. | 8 | 5 | 683 0 2 | 203 14 8 | ... | 3 | 1st April 1885. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Hoshangabad. | 1883-84 ... | 4 | 4 | 1,013 3 16 | 278 1 11 | ... | ... | ..... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 1884-85. | 6 | 3 | 859 1 24 | 327 14 9 | 3 | ... | ..... | 3 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23rd May 1885. |
| | Nimar ... | 1883-84 ... | 12 | 12 | 93 2 24 | 92 9 7 | ... | ... | ..... | 4 | 3 | 11 0 0 | 11 11 0 | | 1 | 17th March 1884. |
| | | 1884-85. | 8 | 8 | 51 3 0 | 29 7 2 | ... | ... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 3 0 0 | 3 10 0 | ... | ... | |
| | Betul .. | 1883-84 . | 1 | 1 | 182 1 24 | 40 0 0 | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | | 1884 85. | 1 | 1 | 50 3 3 | 3 0 0 | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| | Chhindwara... | 1883-84 .. | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | 2 | 2 | 10 2 0 | 9 0 0 | ... | ... | |
| | | 1884-85. | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | 3 | 3 | 35 1 20 | 12 0 0 | ... | ... | |
| | Total ... | 1883-84 ... | 20 | 17 | 1,343 3 24 | 429 14 6 | 3 | ... | ..... | 7 | 5 | 21 2 0 | 20 11 0 | | 1 | |
| | | 1884-85. | 23 | 17 | 1,644 3 29 | 564 3 10 | 3 | 3 | ..... | 7 | 7 | 38 1 20 | 15 10 0 | ... | ... | 1 |

## STATEMENT No. IV.—Contd.

| Division. | District. | Years. | Lapses. | | | | | | | Resumptions. | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number of lapses during the year with balance of unsettled lapses from last year. | Number of cases settled and reported during the year. | Area in acres. | Jama. | Number of lapses unsettled at the end of the year. | Number of lapses settled but not reported at the end of the year. | Date of the oldest case settled but not reported. | Number of resumptions during the year with balance of unsettled resumptions from last year. | Number of cases settled and reported during the year. | Area in acres. | Jama. | Number of resumptions unsettled at the end of the year. | Number of resumptions settled but not reported at the end of the year. | Date of the oldest case settled but not reported. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | | | | | A. R. P. | Rs. a. p. | | | | | | A. R. P. | Rs. a. p. | | | |
| Nagpur. | Wardha | 1883-84 | 138 | 120 | 1,409 3 19 | 661 0 9 | ... | 18 | 2nd April 1884. | 2 | 1 | 30 0 8 | 0 0 11 | ... | 2 | 18th June 1883. |
| | | 1884-85. | 25 | 21 | 293 2 10 | 146 11 5 | ... | 4 | 11th May 1885. | 4 | 2 | 23 3 16 | 10 1 6 | ... | 2 | 19th April 1885. |
| | Nagpur | 1883-84 | 339 | 135 | 7,697 0 3 | 5,861 8 2 | 87 | 117 | July 1867. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | 287 | 161 | 2,018 0 19 | 1,272 13 5 | 68 | 58 | July 1867. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chanda | 1883-84 | 72 | 55 | 3,480 0 0 | 495 0 0 | .. | 17 | 17th April 1884. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | 23 | 22 | 1,924 0 0 | 124 0 0 | ... | 1 | 20th July 1885. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bhandara | 1883-84 | 32 | 1 | 14 3 0 | 8 4 9 | 28 | 3 | 24th March 1884. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | 36 | 21 | 194 2 12 | 99 12 0 | 3 | 12 | 21st Novr. 1883. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Balaghat | 1883-84 | ... | ... | ... | ..... | - | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | 1 | 1 | 3,000 0 0 | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | 1883-84 | 581 | 311 | 12,601 2 22 | 7,025 13 8 | 115 | 155 | ..... | 2 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | 372 | 226 | 7,430 1 1 | 1,643 4 10 | 71 | 75 | ..... | 4 | 2 | 23 3 16 | 10 1 6 | ... | 2 | ... |
| Chhattisgarh. | Raipur | 1883-84 | 3 | 3 | 621 1 8 | 165 7 6 | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | 5 | 5 | 150 1 14 | 35 15 7 | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Bilaspur | 1883-84 | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... .. | 1 | 1 | 766 0 0 | 150 0 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 353 0 0 | 33 5 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Sambalpur | 1883-84 | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | ... | ... | ... | ..... | ... | ... | ... .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... |
| | Total | 1883-84 | 3 | 3 | 621 1 8 | 165 7 6 | ... | ... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 766 0 0 | 150 0 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | 5 | 5 | 150 1 14 | 35 15 7 | ... | ... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 353 0 0 | 33 5 4 | ... | ... | ... |
| | Grand Total | 1883-84 | 641 | 368 | 17,913 1 22 | 8,171 14 9 | 118 | 155 | ..... | 13 | 9 | 1,806 2 8 | 207 9 0 | 1 | 3 | ... |
| | | 1884-85. | 422 | 268 | 12,754 3 36 | 3,300 4 3 | 76 | 78 | ..... | 16 | 14 | 596 0 4 | 100 1 8 | ... | 2 | ... |

## STATEMENT No. V.

Statement of Land Revenue assigned to individuals or societies at the close of the year 1884-85, in the several districts of the Central Provinces.

| Division. | District. | In perpetuity. | | | | | | | | For one or more lives. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Whole villages. | | Fractional portions of villages. | | Plots. | | Total. | | Whole villages. | | Fractional portions of villages. | |
| | | Acres. | Jama. | Acres. | Jama. | Acres. | Jama. | Acres. | Jama. | Acres. | Jama. | Acres. | Jama. |
| | | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Jubbulpore. | Saugor ... | 10,815 | 438 | ... | ... | 6,200 | 2,159 | 17,015 | 2,597 | 1,10,663 | 13,437 | ... | ... |
| | Damoh ... | 45,631 | 5,831 | 277 | 89 | 1,999 | 951 | 47,907 | 6,871 | 70,824 | 8,212 | 1,233 | 580 |
| | Jubbulpore ... | 3,18,722 | 30,141 | 868 | 88 | 2,722 | 1,546 | 3,22,312 | 31,775 | 12,525 | 1,577 | 1,304 | 188 |
| | Mandla ... | 18,716 | 989 | ... | ... | 62 | 8 | 18,778 | 997 | 710 | 180 | ... | ... |
| | Seoni ... | 4,698 | 548 | ... | ... | 176 | 65 | 4,874 | 613 | 1,40,186 | 12,140 | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 3,98,582 | 37,947 | 1,145 | 177 | 11,159 | 4,729 | 4,10,886 | 42,853 | 3,34,908 | 35,546 | 2,537 | 768 |
| Nerbudda. | Narsinghpur. | 4,141 | 406 | ... | ... | 683 | 173 | 4,824 | 579 | 24,152 | 3,850 | ... | ... |
| | Hoshangabad. | 43,160 | 14,305 | ... | ... | 487 | 244 | 43,647 | 14,549 | 80,256 | 6,957 | ... | ... |
| | Nimar ... | 1,19,272 | 8,136 | ... | ... | 22,722 | 14,847 | 1,41,994 | 22,983 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Betul ... | 19,428 | 500 | ... | ... | 2,851 | 299 | 22,279 | 799 | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Chhindwara. | 1,809 | 530 | ... | ... | 104 | 37 | 1,913 | 567 | 5,208 | 967 | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 1,87,810 | 23,877 | ... | ... | 26,847 | 15,600 | 2,14,657 | 39,477 | 1,09,616 | 11,774 | ... | ... |
| Nagpur. | Wardha ... | 71,097 | 12,569 | ... | ... | 5,117 | 4,483 | 76,214 | 17,052 | 16,997 | 1,704 | ... | ... |
| | Nagpur ... | 1,75,983 | 37,573 | ... | ... | 4,967 | 3,750 | 1,80,950 | 41,323 | 58,079 | 16,976 | ... | ... |
| | Chanda ... | 1,41,896 | 14,213 | ... | ... | 21,035 | 3,349 | 1,62,931 | 17,562 | 41,518 | 2,222 | ... | ... |
| | Bhandara .. | 52,619 | 9,268 | ... | ... | 593 | 412 | 53,212 | 9,680 | 22,346 | 2,410 | ... | ... |
| | Balaghat .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,500 | 800 | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 4,41,595 | 73,623 | ... | ... | 31,712 | 11,994 | 4,73,307 | 85,617 | 1,40,440 | 24,112 | ... | ... |
| Chhattisgarh. | Raipur ... | 23,063 | 2,218 | ... | ... | 566 | 170 | 23,629 | 2,388 | 18,230 | 2,950 | 5,069 | 1,026 |
| | Bilaspur .. | 10,619 | 1,666 | ... | ... | 86 | 43 | 10,705 | 1,709 | 30,983 | 4,033 | ... | ... |
| | Sambalpur ... | ... | 13,300 | ... | 55 | ... | 415 | ... | 13,770 | ... | 14,552 | ... | 20 |
| | Total ... | 33,682 | 17,184 | ... | 55 | 652 | 628 | 34,334 | 17,867 | 49,213 | 21,535 | 5,069 | 1,046 |
| | Grand Total... | 10,61,669 | 1,52,631 | 1,145 | 232 | 70,370 | 32,951 | 11,33,184 | 1,85,814 | 6,34,177 | 95,967 | 7,606 | 1,814 |

STATEMENT No.

| Division. | District. | For one or more lives (contd.) | | | | During maintenance of establishments or performance of specified service. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Plots. | | Total. | | Whole villages. | | Fractional portions of villages. | | Plots. | | Total. | |
| | | Acres. | Jama. | Acres. | Jama. | Acres. | Jama. | Acres. | Jama. | Acres. | Jama. | Acres. | Jama. |
| | | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Jabalpur. | Saugor .. | 2,730 | 1,287 | 1,13,393 | 14,724 | 49,939 | 12,097 | 1,688 | 448 | 5,549 | 2,805 | 57,126 | 15,350 |
| | Damoh ... | 4,261 | 1,697 | 76,318 | 9,889 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,468 | 1,407 | 3,468 | 1,407 |
| | Jabalpur ... | 2,727 | 1,774 | 16,556 | 6,539 | 1,464 | 240 | ... | ... | 7,944 | 7,608 | 9,408 | 7,818 |
| | Mandla ... | 75 | 34 | 785 | 214 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Seoni ... | 92 | 23 | 1,40,279 | 12,163 | 9,102 | 1,485 | .. | ... | ... | ... | 9,102 | 1,485 |
| | Total .. | 9,885 | 4,215 | 3,47,331 | 43,529 | 60,505 | 13,792 | 1,638 | 448 | 16,961 | 11,820 | 79,104 | 26,060 |
| Narbada. | Narsinghpur. | 767 | 497 | 24,919 | 4,347 | 11,431 | 2,706 | ... | ... | 1,094 | 742 | 12,525 | 3,448 |
| | Hoshangabad. | 1,578 | 508 | 81,834 | 7,465 | 17,856 | 5,760 | ... | ... | 3,030 | 1,495 | 20,886 | 7,255 |
| | Nimar ... | 1,176 | 758 | 1,176 | 758 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Betul ... | 540 | 158 | 540 | 158 | 342 | 175 | ... | ... | 38 | 20 | 380 | 195 |
| | Chhindwara .. | 231 | 67 | 5,439 | 1,034 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 168 | 119 | 168 | 119 |
| | Total ... | 4,292 | 1,988 | 1,13,908 | 13,762 | 29,629 | 8,641 | ... | ... | 4,330 | 2,376 | 33,959 | 11,017 |
| Nagpur. | Wardha .. | 1,903 | 841 | 18,900 | 2,545 | 2,792 | 828 | ... | ... | 553 | 397 | 3,345 | 1,225 |
| | Nagpur ... | 8,831 | 5,943 | 66,910 | 22,924 | 13,044 | 2,574 | ... | ... | 2,388 | 2,109 | 15,432 | 4,683 |
| | Chanda ... | 10,883 | 3,778 | 52,401 | 6,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 182 | 79 | 182 | 79 |
| | Bhandara ... | 671 | 378 | 23,017 | 2,783 | 432 | 146 | ... | ... | 151 | 59 | 583 | 205 |
| | Balaghat .. | ... | ... | 1,500 | 800 | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total ... | 22,288 | 10,940 | 1,62,728 | 35,052 | 16,268 | 3,548 | ... | ... | 3,274 | 2,644 | 19,542 | 6,192 |
| Chhattisgarh. | Raipur .. | 972 | 355 | 24,271 | 4,331 | 19,375 | 2,977 | 1,481 | 136 | 17 | 4 | 20,873 | 3,117 |
| | Bilaspur ... | 296 | 132 | 31,279 | 4,165 | 10,864 | 940 | ... | .. | ... | ... | 10,864 | 940 |
| | Sambalpur ... | ... | 54 | ... | 14,626 | ... | 4,177 | ... | ... | ... | 385 | | 4,562 |
| | Total ... | 1,268 | 541 | 55,550 | 23,122 | 30,239 | 8,094 | 1,481 | 136 | 17 | 389 | 31,737 | 8,619 |
| | Grand Total... | 37,733 | 17,684 | 6,79,517 | 1,15,465 | 1,36,641 | 34,075 | 3,119 | 584 | 24,582 | 17,229 | 1,64,342 | 51,888 |

V.—Continued.

| Pending report on orders of Government. | | | | | | | | Total revenue assigned. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Whole villages. | | Fractional portions of villages. | | Plots. | | Total. | | Whole villages. | | Fractional portions of villages. | | Plots. | | Total. | |
| Acres. | Jama. | Acres. | Jama. | Acres. | Jama. | Acres. | Jama. | Acres. | Jama. | Acres. | Jama. | Acres. | Jama. | Acres. | Jama. |
| | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1,71,417 | 25,972 | 1,638 | 448 | 14,479 | 6,251 | 1,87,534 | 32,671 |
| .. | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1,16,455 | 14,043 | 1,510 | 669 | 9,728 | 3,455 | 1,27,693 | 18,167 |
| .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,33,711 | 34,928 | 2,172 | 276 | 13,393 | 10,928 | 3,49,276 | 46,132 |
| .. | .. | .. | ... | . | ... | .. | ... | 19,426 | 1,169 | ... | ... | 137 | 42 | 19,563 | 1,211 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | 29 | ... | 29 | .. | 1,53,987 | 14,173 | ... | ... | 298 | 88 | 1,54,284 | 14,261 |
| .. | ... | .. | ... | 29 | ... | 29 | .. | 7,94,996 | 90,285 | 5,320 | 1,393 | 38,035 | 20,764 | 8,38,350 | 1,12,442 |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 39,724 | 6,961 | ... | ... | 2,544 | 1,412 | 42,268 | 8,373 |
| .. | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,41,272 | 27,022 | ... | ... | 5,095 | 2,247 | 1,46,367 | 29,269 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | 1,19,272 | 8,136 | ... | ... | 23,898 | 15,605 | 1,43,170 | 23,741 |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | 19,771 | 675 | ... | ... | 3,428 | 478 | 23,199 | 1,153 |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | .. | 7,017 | 1,497 | ... | ... | 503 | 223 | 7,520 | 1,720 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,27,056 | 44,291 | ... | ... | 35,468 | 19,965 | 3,62,524 | 64,256 |
| ... | ... | .. | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | 90,886 | 15,101 | ... | ... | 7,573 | 5,720 | 98,459 | 20,822 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2,47,104 | 57,123 | ... | ... | 16,188 | 11,807 | 2,63,292 | 68,930 |
| ... | .. | ... | ... | . | ... | ... | ... | 1,83,414 | 16,435 | ... | ... | 32,100 | 7,206 | 2,15,514 | 23,641 |
| .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 75,397 | 11,824 | ... | ... | 1,415 | 844 | 76,812 | 12,668 |
| .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,500 | 800 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,500 | 800 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 5,98,301 | 1,01,283 | ... | ... | 57,276 | 25,577 | 6,55,577 | 1,26,861 |
| .. | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 60,669 | 8,146 | 6,550 | 1,162 | 1,556 | 530 | 68,775 | 9,838 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 52,466 | 6,639 | .. | ... | 382 | 175 | 52,848 | 6,814 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | ... | ... | ... | .. | 32,030 | ... | 75 | ... | 853 | ... | 32,958 |
| ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | .. | 1,13,135 | 46,815 | 6,550 | 1,237 | 1,938 | 1,558 | 1,21,623 | 49,610 |
| .. | .. | ... | ... | 29 | ... | 29 | .. | 18,33,488 | 2,82,674 | 11,870 | 2,630 | 1,32,717 | 67,864 | 19,78,074 | 3,53,169 |

## STATEMENT No. VI.

Comparative statement of proprietary mutations in the districts of the Central Provinces, during the year 1883-84 and 1884-85.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | | | 4 | | | 5 | | | 6 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Estate or share of Estate. | | | Plots. | | | Absolute occupancy ryots' fields. | | | Act X. occupancy ryots' fields. | | |
| Nature of Transfer. | Years. | Number of cases. | Area. | Jama. | Number of cases. | Area. | Jama. | Number of cases. | Area. | Jama. | Number of cases. | Area. | Jama. |
| | | | Acres. | Rs. | | Acres. | Rs. | | Acres. | Rs. | | Acres. | Rs. |
| Compulsory sale ... | 1883-84 ... | 132 | 76,394 | 18,044 | 29 | 683 | 589 | 53 | 1,352 | 1,729 | 12 | 319 | 226 |
| | 1884-85 ... | 159 | 58,800 | 14,156 | 21 | 500 | 584 | 60 | 1,936 | 1,810 | 12 | 232 | 232 |
| Compulsory temporary alienation ... | 1883-84 ... | 38 | 22,794 | 6,217 | 7 | 338 | 322 | 19 | 479 | 594 | 1 | 15 | 18 |
| | 1884-85 ... | 15 | 10,968 | 3,157 | 1 | 12 | 23 | 21 | 794 | 973 | 2 | 99 | 123 |
| Voluntary sale ... | 1883-84 ... | 499 | 2,25,861 | 45,470 | 381 | 5,374 | 5,175 | 300 | 6,398 | 6,698 | 262 | 4,934 | 4,114 |
| | 1884-85 ... | 587 | 2,55,464 | 59,040 | 384 | 5,837 | 5,023 | 286 | 5,679 | 7,003 | 130 | 2,940 | 2,358 |
| Voluntary temporary alienation ... | 1883-84 ... | 149 | 1,17,381 | 21,947 | 32 | 604 | 200 | 81 | 1,567 | 1,763 | 57 | 840 | 1,097 |
| | 1884-85 ... | 107 | 79,776 | 17,374 | 11 | 250 | 152 | 35 | 1,079 | 1,022 | 7 | 970 | 114 |
| Inheritance ... | 1883-84 ... | 2,135 | 12,34,069 | 2,16,709 | 1,434 | 37,356 | 25,597 | 2,711 | 62,604 | 48,906 | 3,347 | 54,671 | 44,337 |
| | 1884-85 ... | 1,865 | 11,14,266 | 2,01,340 | 996 | 20,388 | 12,881 | 2,192 | 71,174 | 55,216 | 2,229 | 49,482 | 42,417 |
| Total ... | 1883-84 ... | 3,003 | 16,76,499 | 3,08,387 | 1,883 | 44,355 | 31,973 | 3,164 | 72,400 | 59,090 | 3,679 | 60,679 | 49,792 |
| | 1884-85 ... | 2,733 | 15,19,274 | 2,95,067 | 1,413 | 26,987 | 18,663 | 2,594 | 80,662 | 66,024 | 2,380 | 53,723 | 45,244 |